The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 28. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1875. NUMBER 276.

DRY GOODS.

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GRENADINES

REAL IRON GRENADINE,

2 yards wide, warranted pure Silk and Wool, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.50, and $3.

100 PCS. 3-4 IRON GRENADINE,

Superior quality, 50 cts., just half value.

150 PCS. MOST DESIRABLE STRIPES AND CHECKS,

60 cts., 75 cts., $1, and up.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

121 AND 123 STATE-ST.

Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

WINES, SEGARS, &c.

C. TATUM,

WINE MERCHANT,

Importer of Havana Segars, AND DEALER IN

Family Groceries, California and Tropical Fruits.

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GLEN FLORA MINERAL SPRINGS WATER, 25 cents per gallon, received fresh daily.

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OFFICES TO RENT IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

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WILLIAM C. DOW, ROOM 10.

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SHERMAN HOUSE, CHICAGO.

NEW PROPRIETORS.

This elegant, first-class Hotel, located directly in the commercial centre of Chicago, offers to the public 300 beautiful rooms, fronting south and east. The Sherman will be entirely refurnished and refitted. Its patrons will find excellent accommodations and receive every attention. The scale of prices will be from $2.00 to $4.50 per day, according to the location of the rooms.

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Nos. 34 and 36 East Washington-st.,

Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s Retail Dry Goods Store, and adjoining D. B. Fisk's Wholesale Millinery Store.

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$2 PER DAY.

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National Line of Steamships.

NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, 3000 tons.....Saturday, 29th May, at 11 a. m.
THE QUEEN, 2471 tons, Saturday, 5th June, at 3 p. m.
ERIN, 4867 tons.....Saturday, 12th June, at 12 noon.
ERIN, 4240 tons.....Saturday, 19th June, at 3 p. m.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.....Wednesday, June 2, at 3 p. m.
ITALY.....Tuesday, June 15, at 1 p. m.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced rates. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid Steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply to

P. B. LARSON, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts., (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.

EXCURSION TO EUROPE

By the Magnificent New Mail Steamer

ERIC,

FROM PHILADELPHIA, June 3.

For passage &c., apply to

H. MILNE, Western Agent, 126 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing Three Times a Week to and from

BRITISH PORTS.

LOWEST RATES.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

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The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, New York, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, (entirely).....Saturday, May 29
PEREIRE, Dacres.....Saturday, June 12
FRANCE, Vyadelis.....Saturday, June 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine): First cabin, $100; second, $65; third, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $25, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 45 Broadway, N.Y.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A well-established Gas Fitting and Plumbing Shop in a city of 30,000 inhabitants. Cash required, $5,000. Business about $50,000 each year. Address M 17, Tribune office.

BANANAS.

Car load choice Yellow just received.

SOUTHWICK & PEMBERTON, 36 and 38 South Water-st.

DUNDEE Creamery Butter.

Five Prize Knox Gravity (Elgin) Tubs received from the Factory daily. 65c lb. delivered. 36 South Water-st.

SILVERWARE, &c.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

We offer, at very low prices, the largest and finest assortment of beautiful Sterling Silver Goods in the West.

Full Dinner and Tea Sets, and Spoons, Forks, and Fancy Pieces, in plush walnut satin-lined cases.

N. MATSON & CO.

State and Monroe-sts.

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The First National Gold Bank

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....$2,000,000 GOLD.
President.....GEO. F. HOOPER.
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Cashier.....R. C. WOOLWORTH.

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LONDON.....BARING BROTHERS & CO.
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PARIS.....HOTTINGUER & CO.
DUBLIN.....PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.
HAMBURG...HESSE, NEWMAN & CO.
NEW YORK...DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.
BOSTON.....BLACKSTONE NATIONAL BANK.
CHICAGO.....FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Collections attended to and prompt returns made at the lowest market rates of Exchange.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, OMAHA, Neb., May 25, 1875.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, under the usual conditions will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Friday, June 25, 1875, at which place and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the delivery on the cars at the point nearest to the mines, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, of 4,000 tons, more or less, of hard tons of coal, for supply of fuel for military posts along said line of railroad during fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Proposals for a less quantity will be rejected.

The quality of the coal will be carefully considered in making the award, and the right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

The contract will be let with the proviso that the quantity contracted for may be increased or reduced one-third by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department at any time pending full delivery.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Blank bids furnished and full information made known on application to this office.

ALEX. J. PERRY, Deputy Q. M. G.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

HEADQ'RS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, OMAHA, Neb., May 25, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, under the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Friday, June 25, 1875, at which place and time they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for the delivery in new grain sacks, to Omaha, Neb., of 500,000 pounds of Oats, in quantities as required, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, of two millions (2,000,000) pounds of Corn, one million (1,000,000) pounds of Oats.

Proposals for a less quantity will be received.

Each bid to be considered should be guaranteed by two responsible parties, not bidders, that they will become bondsmen on award of contract.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Bids should be indorsed on envelope "Bids for Forage."

The contract will be let with the proviso that the quantities contracted for may be increased or reduced one-third by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department at any time pending full delivery.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Blank bids furnished and full information made known on application to this office.

ALEX. J. PERRY, Deputy Q. M. G.

Proposals for Tools, Hardware, Curry-Combs, and Paints

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, QR.-MR. DEP'T, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., May 21, 1875.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, of June 15, 1875, at which place and time they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this depot, on or before June 25, proximo, of an assortment of Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools, Shoemakers' Tools, Hardware, Paints, and Oils, and also 1,000 Curry-Combs, of the pattern adopted for the use of the Quartermaster's Department.

Blank proposals and printed circulars, stating the kinds and quantities of stores required, and specifying the articles, of which samples must be submitted by bidders, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals will be received for either class of the stores mentioned, and for quantities less than the whole required.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

Preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

A sample of the Curry-Combs required may be seen at this office, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, and at the offices of the Depot Quartermaster at New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Chicago.

JAMES A. EKIN, Deputy Q. M. G.

LAWN MOWERS.

CHARTER OAK LAWN MOWER.

WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Call and See It. For sale by

HOVEY & CO., 141 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

OFFICE OF B. A. ULRICH,

Real Estate Agent and Loan Broker,

87 DEARBORN-ST.

Taxes paid for non-residents. Rents collected. Money loaned and invested. Large assortment of property on South Side, and at Oakland, Kenwood, Hyde Park, Grandale, South Park, Woodlawn; and acre-property south and southwest of city, constantly on hand. Also, building and residences and residence-lots and acre-tracts, that can be sold at great bargains. Parties desiring to buy in locations mentioned above would do well to call and see me before buying, as ten years' residence at Hyde Park has enabled me to become thoroughly acquainted with property in that vicinity.

REAL ESTATE.

SACRIFICE.

Four-story stone-front residence near Union Park, for $10,000. Cost the present owner $20,000. GEO. H. HESS, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

25x164 feet on Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., at $45 per foot, on easy terms. Enquire at office of LEOPOLD MAYER, 19 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL.

After this date our office will be located at 64 Washington-st., Room 2.

PALMER & COLT, Attorneys-at-Law.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, JEWELER,

136 STATE-ST., SECOND FLOOR.

LAUNDRY.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY.

Dearborn-av., 191 Michigan-st., 189 West Madison-st.

CHRIST'S KINGDOM.

The Earthly Subjects Thereof Now Occupying Public Attention.

Iowa's Episcopal Convention Wrestling with the Election of a Bishop.

Four Ballots Taken Yesterday, But No Choice as Yet.

The Western Michigan Diocesan Convention at Kalamazoo.

Different Kinds of Presbyterians in General Assemblies Gathered.

General Synod of the Reformed Church at Fort Wayne.

International Y. M. C. A. Convention at Richmond, Va.

The Illinois Sunday-School Association in Conclave at Alton.

Illinois Congregational Council at Rockford.

Third Day of the Methodist Gathering at Evanston.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

THE DIOCESE OF IOWA.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 26.—The twenty-second annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of Iowa, met last evening at Grace Church in this city. Religious services were held, and, agreeable to appointment by the late Bishop, the Rev. J. E. Goodhue, of Davenport, preached a sermon on "Christian Education." We give a synopsis of the points in his sermon. He stated: In the West there were but few church members but those who received an early religious education. Secular education is not sufficient. Religious education can only keep alive the whole sense of duty. Our Government was founded on the Christian religion, and when that is taken away the whole will fall to the ground. Modern ideas of education had their origin in the minds of French infidels. He did not depreciate the public schools. Society can't hold together without religious education. Our beautiful palace of education is built upon the sand. He deplored the decay of family religion. The working of the Sunday-school, which had arrived to take its place, was very unsatisfactory. We must have our distinctive parochial schools, wherein can be taught the Lord's prayer, the creed, catechism, and commands. Secular education without religion is a rope of sand. The parochial schools must be endowed to compete with the free public schools, and the Papist schools, where a nominal fee is charged.

After the sermon the Secretary called the roll of the clergy, and asked for the credentials of the lay delegation. These being handed in, the Convention adjourned to meet at 8 a. m. this morning.

The Committee and ladies of Grace Church made ample preparations for all delegates in attendance, and, to avoid confusion in arriving, advised them previously by letter of their place of entertainment. The delegates have excellent accommodations, and the finest Episcopal edifice in which to hold their Convention.

THE ROLL.

The Convention assembled promptly at 8:30 a. m., and went at business with a will. The Committee on Lay Delegation reported the following delegates:

Albia—T. B. Perry, E. H. Colman, H. E. Blanchard; Cascade—William H. Francis, Jacob Gorden; Cedar Rapids—The Rev. Alfred A. Butler, S. C. Bever, George Greene, Gabriel Carpenter; Clinton—The Rev. James Trimble; Council Bluffs—The Rev. C. Burrs, T. Webb, D. C. Bloomer, Horace Everett, J. W. Morse; Cresco—The Rev. D. W. Tolford, August Beadle, G. M. Harris, J. G. Stradley; Davenport (I)—The Rev. Jonathan E. Goodhue, J. L. Daymond, H. L. Preston, W. C. Brewster; Davenport (I)—Willis H. Harris, D. D., Davenport Theological Seminary, Edward E. Cook, John E. Henry, S. E. Brown; Davenport (W)—The Rev. Dr. Matthews, J. W. C. Bartlett, Decorah—The Rev. Hale Townsend, H. Harcourt Horn, Dr. E. Cartwright, Capt. C. G. Baker; Des Moines—The Rev. Sidney Smith, John Mitchell, M. D. Rouse, W. R. White; DesMoines (W)—Rev. Sanders Reed; Dubuque—The Rev. Charles H. Seymour, J. M. Griffiths, H. K. Love, J. F. Bates; Durant—T. C. Prescott, S. A. Dutton, J. A. Weaver; Dyersville—The Rev. Haynes L. Everard; Fairbank—Robert Trewartha, D. D.; Fairfield—Ira Walker, Ed Williams; Fort Dodge—The Rev. Charles T. Stout, H. Beecher, A. J. Humphrey, Beth Vincent; Independence—The Rev. Thomas R. Kemp, C. D. Jones, George Josslyn, Seth Newman; Keokuk—The Rev. Robert C. McIlwain, Daniel Moore, George Seldlits, Howard Tucker; Lansing—S. H. Kinne, S. B. Johnson, J. I. Taylor; Lyons—The Rev. Asher P. Cronch; Marshalltown—C. W. Packer, A. G. Abbott, H. R. Smith; Monticello—D. C. Reddick; Muscatine—Robert T. Booch, D. D., H. W. Moore, R. D. VanNostrand, J. Ament; Nashua—The Rev. William Wright; Oskaloosa—The Rev. James Allen, M. T. Williams, R. Tucker, C. C. Orvis; Ottumwa—The Rev. William C. Mills; Sioux City—The Rev. W. W. Estabrook, Geo. Moore, J. H. Bolton, W. S. Smith; Waterloo—The Rev. Joseph E. Ryan, John D. Hicks, R. Russell, J. J. Evans; Waverly—The Rev. Frederick Humphrey, J. H. Bowman, H. S. Hoyer, Lewis Dubois.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

A quorum of both orders was declared present.

The Rev. Dr. Barris, of the Davenport Theological Seminary, was elected President; the Rev. Hale Townsend, Secretary; and A. C. Hilson was appointed Assistant.

The rules of the last Convention were adopted as the rules of this.

The President announced the following Standing Committees:

New Parishes—The Rev. J. E. Goodhue, the Rev. W. W. Estabrook, and R. Russell.

Constitution and Canons—The Rev. C. H. Seymour, the Rev. F. E. Judd, the Rev. F. R. Kemp, and the Hon. John Mitchell.

Education—The Rev. R. C. McIlwain, J. Trimble, and A. B. Preston.

Auditing Committee—The Rev. Dr. R. T. Bouch, J. E. Henry, and J. L. Daymond.

Ways and Means—H. K. Love, S. C. Bever, C. W. Tracker, G. I. Boal, G. C. Latman.

Unfinished Business—The Rev. W. Wright, J. H. Bowman, J. A. Weaver, and E. Henry.

CHURCH FUND.

The President of the Trustees of the Iowa Episcopal fund read a report covering the Treasurer's report. The receipts were during the year: From 1,080 acres of land sold, $10,455; interest, $284.84; notes collected, $962; total, $11,681.84. Paid; Taxes, $418.12; work on Episcopal residence, $385.75; examination of land, $40.95; total, $847.82. Total expended on Episcopal residence to date, $20,050.95. Invested during the past year, $10,431.47; previously $1,715; total, $12,146.47, all at 10 per cent interest. Lands sold to date, 24,679 acres; net proceeds, $32,393.37, still due the investment fund, $185.95; land unsold, 259,210 acres.

Referred to the Auditing Committee.

CHURCH WORK.

The Trustees of the Standing Committee, in place of the Bishop's address, read a report detailing his work. There have been seventy-five confirmations, and one church consecrated during the last year.

A letter was read from George H. French, administrator of the estate of the late Bishop Lee, showing the condition of the estate as relates to the Diocese.

J. E. Henry proposed an amendment to Sec. 3, Art. 8, of the Constitution, adding the words, "Who have paid all diocesan assessments." He moved to refer to the Committee on Unfinished Business. Amended by referring to the Committee on Canons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Parish Committee reported on the admission of Dyersville. It was admitted, and the credentials of the delegates presented. In the election of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa Episcopal Fund, the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the Convention, and voted for J. E. Henry, for President; Gen. John Hodgson, Secretary.

Adjourned.

ADDITIONAL DELEGATES.

The Convention assembled at 2 o'clock, late on account of the fire. The minutes of the meeting were read, and additional lay delegates' credentials presented as follows: Burlington, W. T. Daniel, C. P. Squires, George Lang; Tipton, S. V. Lamb; Anamosa, E. Stevens, J. T. Rigby, W. A. Cunningham; Boonsboro, Charles A. Sherman. J. B. Lincoln; Cedar Falls, S. H. Packard, P. J. Tranor, W. H. McClure; Clinton, T. J. Flournoy, S. Janills, J. P. Brewer; Fairfield, H. B. Mitchell, Charles Negus, George D. Temple; Mt. Pleasant, F. C. Tiffany, A. Heston; Ottumwa, William Daggett, W. H. Merrill, Ed H. Styles.

Clerical delegates reported—F. Emerson Judd, Iowa City; Francis B. Nash, Jr., Burlington.

The Committee on Treasurer's Report reported the same correct.

VOTE FOR BISHOP.

The Convention at 4:30 p. m. proceeded to the election of Bishop. The tellers appointed for the clergy were the Revs. Trimble and Kemp; for the laity, Mr. Moore, of Muscatine, and S. C. Bever, of Cedar Rapids.

An informal ballot taken resulted:

	Clergy.	Lay.
The Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker, of Minnesota	3	2
The Rev. J. H. Eccleston, Philadelphia	10	8
Bishop Hare, Nebraska	1	9
Bishop Garrett, Texas	2	1
The Rev. C. H. Seymour, Dubuque	1	10
The Rev. Edward Sullivan, Chicago	1	0
The Rev. H. Austice, Rochester, N. Y.	4	4
The Rev. Leighton Coleman, Toledo	1	0
The Rev. D. S. Schenck, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1	2
The Rev. R. C. McIlwain, Keokuk	3	0
The Rev. P. B. Morgan, Cincinnati	1	0
The Rev. G. W. Watson, Minnesota	1	0

FIRST FORMAL BALLOT.

Knickerbocker	3	2
Eccleston	13	11
Hare	0	1
Garrett	4	1
Austice	2	2
Coleman	0	1
Schenck	1	0
McIlwain	3	0
Seymour	3	11

SECOND FORMAL BALLOT.

Knickerbocker	2	1
Eccleston	14	15
Garrett	4	1
Austice	2	2
Coleman	1	0
McIlwain	1	0
Seymour	11	0

THIRD FORMAL BALLOT.

Knickerbocker	2	0
Garrett	3	0
Eccleston	14	14
Hare	0	1
Seymour	2	15
Austice	1	0
Schenck	2	0

The Convention adjourned to meet at 8:30 a. m. to-morrow.

This evening, per invitation, they attended a reception at Samson C. Bevers'.

WESTERN MICHIGAN.

CONVENTION AT KALAMAZOO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 26.—The first annual meeting of the Western Diocesan Convention met at St. Luke's this morning. A preliminary meeting was held at. John's last evening, at which the Rev. S. S. Chapin, of Grand Rapids, read a paper on "Christian Giving," after which a discussion on the question as how to raise money for Church and charitable objects ensued, participated in by prominent clergy and laymen of the Diocese. The clergy and the laity, too, agreed that the doctrine that it is Christian duty to give for the upholding of their Church, and its mission should be inculcated. Various plans were discussed. Bishop Gillespie, at the close of the discussion, recommended that churches should not confine themselves to any one system of raising money, but combine the several, for it may are all useful.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Bishop Gillespie. The Secretary, the Rev. J. W. Bancroft, of Hastings, read extracts from the provisional Constitution and canons, that the clergy canonically resident within the Diocese were entitled to seats in the Convention. A list of the parishes was called, and the credentials of the lay delegates presented and referred to a committee. The Convention adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

The morning service was then read, after which the Bishop delivered his address. The Bishop noticed in detail his official acts. He had visited all parishes but Grace Church, Ludington, and all the stations, with the exception of Pentwater, Cedar Springs, and Newaygo. The churches are generally free from debt on their edifices. The parishes suffer from not having chapels and Sunday-school rooms. He advised securing suitable room where there is no church-edifice. There are important objections to even the occasional use of a house of worship belonging to others. It is not pleasant to utter in a broad pulpit what is opposed to the views of our Church. This is emphatically a missionary Diocese. The strength of the Diocese is in parishes nominally self-supporting, though all are not with suitable maintenance. Fifteen parishes are more or less dependent on missionary aid. Fifteen parishes are with no elements of churchly life. Two missions are under clerical charge. Twelve places enjoy some care and service from the neighboring clergy; perhaps four of them are prosperous counties without a parish or mission. In the entire diocese the active clergy is as one to 18,368. The question is, How shall we occupy our broad missionary domain? The two factors of missionary work are men and money." The Bishop spoke of the necessity of thorough missionary work, advising the securing of a general missionary, a clergyman of ability and tact, and capable of introducing the Church in new places, "one of what I may style ingenuity in holy devices, of well-regulated zeal." In the afternoon considerable routine business was done, reports were read, and Standing Committees were announced. The Convention this evening discussed canons.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

NORTHERN ASSEMBLY.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

CLEVELAND, O., May 26.—The entire day's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was occupied with the report from the Committee on Foreign Missions, which was finally adopted. The report shows that the receipts of the Board for the year ending April 30 were $456,718; expenditures, $494,359, leaving a deficiency including the debt of last year, of $38,282. The Board has been unable to enlarge its mission work for want of funds. It recommends greater exertion on the part of pastors and members of the Church to secure means to extend this work.

Addresses were delivered by returned missionaries from Japan, India, and Persia.

THE SOUTHERN ASSEMBLY.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day, Dr. J. B. Shearer, Chairman of the Committee on Sabbath-schools, submitted the annual report of the Committee, which embraces 55 Presbyters and 871 Sabbath-schools. Amount contributed by the Sunday-schools, $30,000; average attendance by teachers, 5,000.

Several overtures and a report on Evangelical labor were read and adopted.

The remainder of the day was occupied in hearing the argument of J. J. Cooke, the complainant in the Wilson case.

FRATERNAL.

All the necessary arrangements for the excursion to Colorado by the members of the Presbyterian General Assembly, now in session at Cleveland, O., have been made by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and the Kansas Pacific Railroads. Ministers of the Presbyterian Church anywhere in the country not attending the General Assembly will be allowed to join the excursion party either at Cleveland or at St. Louis. The party will be fully made up here, and leave the city on the evening of Thursday, June 3, on a special train by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Road.

THE CUMBERLAND ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

JEFFERSON, Tex., May 26.—In the Cumberland Presbyterian General Assembly on Monday most of the day was devoted to hearing reports of Synodical Conventions, showing that with but one or two exceptions the various synods are in the most encouraging condition.

At night a missionary meeting was held, at which nearly $1,000 in money and subscriptions was raised, principally for the benefit of the St. Louis mission.

An invitation from Col. Noble, Superintendent of the Texas & Pacific, and H. M. Hoxie, of the Great Northern & International Road, for the General Assembly to make an excursion over these roads was tendered and accepted. Next Saturday was appointed for starting on said excursion, which will include Dallas, Houston, and Galveston in the route.

PUBLICATIONS.

Yesterday the report of the Committee on Publications was read, discussed at length, and finally adopted. The Committee reported.

First—That the Board of Publication had purchased and consolidated into one paper, the Nashville *Banner of Peace*, St. Louis *Cumberland Presbyterian*, and Texas *Cumberland Presbyterian*, and are now publishing a consolidated paper at Nashville; that in this work the Board had displayed commendable zeal and energy.

Second—The committee recommended concurrence by the Assembly in the set of printed rules adopted by the Board of Publication for the management of said paper, with the understanding that A. C. Biddle, indorsed of I. H. Perrin, have charge of the printing department.

Third—The Committee urged the publication of books in the German language.

Fourth—That all possible means be used by the Board for the liquidation of the debt incurred by the purchase of paper, and that no publishing house be established at present.

Fifth—That the memorial of the Yazoo Synod, praying the removal of the Board of Publication from Nashville to Memphis be not complied with.

Sixth—That the memorial from the Vandalia, Ills., Presbytery, protesting against the consolidation of the papers had been considered, and that time was required to establish the fact that such consolidation is not to the best interests of the Church. The Committee therefore recommended that the matter be given full trials and the necessary charge required to make the Church paper a success could be then made.

Seventh—That self-interest and the laws of trade will settle the matter as to the boundaries between the Nashville book stores and the St. Louis depository.

Eighth—That the Board of Publication be granted full discretionary powers as to the management of the publishing interests of the Church.

To-day reports were received from Committees on Overtures and the Judiciary.

A lengthy discussion was had over a proposition to hold biennial, instead of annual, sessions. The proposition was lost.

Two reports were made from the Judiciary Committee relative to granting a change of venue in church trials. The majority of the Committee are in favor, the minority opposing. Pending discussion, the Assembly adjourned, and final action was postponed until to-morrow.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

THE OHIO GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WOOSTER, O., May 26.—The United Presbyterian General Assembly and Sabbath-School Convention, made up largely of the delegates to the Assembly, met in the United Presbyterian Church of Wooster, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. The Rev. D. Barr, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Sabbath-Schools, called the meeting to order. Dr. Pollock made the address of welcome. W. E. Brown, Esq., of Hamilton, read a scholarly and able paper on the advantages of the intermediate series of Sunday-school lessons. He was elected President of the Convention, and the Rev. A. Gordon Secretary. The opening address was followed by short speeches by a number of delegates, and the exercises of the afternoon closed with an illustration of the methods of using the international lessons, by President Jefferson, of New Wilmington.

The evening was spent in the discussion of the relation of the Sunday-school to the Church and the family, the Rev. H. H. Hervey, of Pennsylvania, making the opening speech.

The attendance was not large, but the interest was well sustained.

The members of the Board of Home Missions, that had been holding its session in Mansfield, came in on Wednesday morning.

The qualifications of a Sabbath-school teacher were given by Dr. A. Wallace, of Illinois. Most of the speakers who followed agreed with him that piety was an essential element in the character of every teacher. One delegate contributed considerable amusement by expressing the regret that thus far he had heard nothing practical, and lamenting that his time had been wasted in attending the Convention. With this exception, the audience seemed satisfied with the discussion, and convinced that the meetings were successful.

The Assembly met this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and was opened with a sermon by Dr. John G. Brown, of Pittsburg, on Psalm LXXVII., "All my springs are in Thee."

After the sermon, the Assembly was constituted with prayer. The roll was called, showing an attendance of 150 members, and the Assembly elected the Rev. W. W. Bard, D. D., of the Eighth Church, Philadelphia, and editor of the *Repository*, Moderator.

Dr. I. J. Cooper, of the Theological Seminary, Allegheny, who has been the principal clerk ever since the formation of the United Presbyterian Church, in 1858, resigned, and the Rev. W. J. Reed, D. D., of the First Church, Pittsburg, was elected in his place.

The Rev. O. G. Wallace is the second clerk.

THE METHODISTS.

THE MINISTERS' REUNION.

PAPERS READ YESTERDAY.

The quiet suburb of Evanston is still resigned to the irresistible sway of the almost innumerable host of Methodist clergy, attracted hither for the consideration of, and search after, the hidden mysteries of truth, as involved in the Divine theories and questions of theology; never before have its inhabitants witnessed the presence of so many eminent men, or listened to the dispensation of so many of the results of intellectual research, although this is by no means the first campaign of a similar character which they have experienced and survived.

Yesterday, the third day of the Reunion, the exercises were resumed by the usual class examinations in Heck Hall.

Other members met in the lecture-room of the Methodist Church at 9 o'clock, expecting Prof. R. L. Cumnock to be present to give them some exercises in vocal culture, but, he not appearing, they amused themselves by singing hymns and indulging in good-natured criticisms on each other.

They assembled again at 10 o'clock in the same place. After the usual prayers and singing, the Rev. L. A. W. Jewett, D. D., of Aurora, was introduced, and delivered an address on

"THE SECRETS OF THE WORKSHOP."

He addressed himself chiefly to those preparing for the ministry, and spoke to them from the standpoint of twenty years' experience. He called his theme "The Secrets of the Workshop" because he wished to enter the private study of the preacher, and to see how a sermon grew up in the mind. Sermons that were of vital growth were the only kind that were of interest to him, and the only kind which he desired to produce. Sermons were sometimes made, he said, as an artist built a monument, by piling one piece of elaborately-chiseled stone upon another. But then, they were lifeless and cold as the artist's marble. These might do for sepulchres, where the dead are to be entombed; they served no other purpose well.

The speaker exhorted young men not to build their sermons for the pulpit, but rather to let their sermons resemble the orange tree, with its blossoms and fruits, leaves and boughs, all alike the product of natural growth from the unplanted seed. His ideal of a sermon was that of a living organism, produced like every other living thing by the mysterious process of vital growth, and this is one of the secrets of the workshop, to have constantly present to one's thought the true ideal of what was to be done in preparation for the pulpit.

Let no one think this could be accomplished without faithful and earnest work, any more than the process of building piles of stone. If there were some rare and gifted minds, some men of unique genius who required no preparation for the most successful pulpit efforts beyond ten or fifteen minutes of thought, as had recently been heard from a Chicago pulpit, it was an anomaly in the intellectual history of the race which could inspire no reasonable hope that many should be thus released from mental toil.

The reverend gentleman said that with ongoing years, his widened experience deepened the conviction in his mind that there was no gifts of genius or inspiration from Heaven that might be expected to repeal the universal law of human life which makes thorough, honest work the condition of true success. An early part of the labor in the workshop was the selection of the seed-thought from which the sermon was to grow. Some first select and largely develop the subject before choosing the text, sometimes even completing the sermon from exordium to peroration, and then tying a text across the front. This might suit the mechanical method, but when a sermon was to be a natural growth from some passage of the word, the first thing to be done was to select the text and plant it on the mind as a seed thought for elaboration. By far the most difficult part of the work to be done was the preparation of the preacher's self, and that was done in its spiritual part chiefly by sinking self out of sight behind the mighty themes that led the thoughts and hearts of the people to the cross of Jesus.

Immediately after this address the Union voted a tax of $1 on each member, to meet the expenses of visiting brethren, notwithstanding the protestations of the resident members. Some other financial business of minor importance was then transacted, after which the ministers directed their attention to a consideration of

"THE DOCTRINE OF THE WILL,"

as presented in an able address by Dr. Raymond, who began by stating that he had nothing new to say on this hackneyed subject, but his remarks would pertain to the common thoughts entertained, expressed in common language. Mind, he considered, was one and indivisible. All mental states belonged to this one immutable entity; and of the three powers of mind, the one by which we acted was the will. It was the soul's activity, that endowment by which man was the conscious author of an act. The freedom of the will was the freedom of the man.

He passed by the atheistic views of Will, and asserted that what is, is because it could not be otherwise. The universal convictions were that man was created with a moral free will. This freedom was not to do as we willed, but to will as we pleased. Necessitarians affirmed that freedom is freedom to act. But the Doctor affirmed the power to and from the act; a pluripotent, not a unipotent power, as affirmed by Necessitarianism. The distinction between selection and election was involved in the preceding statements.—Necessitarianism maintaining selection—Freedomism maintaining election. The Doctor upheld the latter doctrine, it being morally unjust to hold a man responsible for acts over which he has no election. The next fact sustaining Freedomism is that Necessitarianism is Fatalism,—that God is the only moral agent in the universe. Mind was the first cause, and in reply to the question, "Why does it volitionate?" the answer was that mind itself was the first and adequate cause. The Necessitarian doctrine failed to account for the primary cause, and therein Freedomism assumed the advantage. The doctrine of self-determination, as advanced by President Edwards, was logically brought to the reductio ad absurdum, the infinite series being inadequate. Volition was directed as the strongest motive, which motive could only be determined by the above fact. The fact that man could choose where there was an equilibrium of motive was conclusive proof of the doctrine advanced, and the other fact that such volitions continually occurred was equally detrimental to the adverse doctrines.

At 2 o'clock, after an interval for respiration and satisfying the inexorable cravings of nature, they again returned to resume the feast of intellect. About 200 attended the class examinations at Hack Hall, they again repaired to the Methodist Church, where, at half-past 3 in the afternoon, the Rev. Arthur Edwards, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, was introduced, and read a paper on

CHRISTIAN JOURNALISM.

He spoke in substance as follows:

Christian journalism is newspaper-making by those who at least profess to do this, and all things, in the loving fear of God. The day will come when all men will do all things religiously, and this universal concession will have transformed all classes of editors into Christian journalists. It will not necessarily follow, however, that all the resulting papers will be Church journals, and restricted to Church topics, since there, as now, is to be secure labor whose vocation, for instance, is politics, will treat the Church with respect, and the editor who writes by contract in the interest of denominational Christians will then, as now, be free to discuss any topic on earth, be it secular or religious.

The Church journalist may render important service in elevating the people's appreciation of clean, educational, and moral tone of all sorts, and in operating upon the selfishness of those who care not to do clean work for conscience sake, he may aid in elevating the standard of journalism, just as the pulpit performs similar tasks in other provinces.

A careful examination will warrant the statement that the best and most permanent convictions among the people are wrought or expressed in the weekly paper. Another thing is done: people among whom weekly papers circulate, we are led to results which are not to be gainsayed by any candid daily competitor. In a campaign of thought, morals, or clean politics, the unified voice of the weekly press of the land will carry the day against all other classes of publications.

Separate churches cover all differences in non-essentials with the mantle of toleration, but thrive all the better by reason of their segregation. The pulpit and paper, therefore, may do far more harm by fighting for excessive religious communism than good, even could they realize their impracticable ecclesiastical Utopia. With all respect to those who have tried the experiment, I aver that most of the gush that has defamed us of late years concerning undenominationalism, as related to undenominational papers, was a sharp theological dodge to reinforce the premium business.

The coming editor of this sort will do better to journey with the wise men to Bethlehem to provide a cave of Adullam where, as in David's time, every one who is in distress and discontented may gather themselves unto him, and he become a captain over the congregation of the disaffected. I suggest as to contents that the Church paper should be adapted to the average Christian home. If the tone of its discussions upon theological or practical religious topics is adapted only to those who teach in our pulpits, the people will not find that paper adapted to their wants. If, moreover, the paper is devoted to topics that are expected to engage the thoughts of a Christian on Sunday, it must be supplemented by some other paper that is edited exclusively with respect to mundane affairs. Being thus supplemented by such paper gives a family also a pecuniary basis, time for retrenchment in family affairs will give the preference to the more terrestrial paper, in view of the fact that the recent patron of the religious paper will rely for religious help upon his pastor. The main body of patrons of the Church press take but one paper, and the too limited circulation of Methodist papers has been due in part to the fact that they have given undue attention exclusively to religious, and particularly Methodist, affairs.

The ideal Methodist paper to which we are approaching about as fast as we are to most of the Methodist ideals will be quite varied in contents. It must have something for the pastor, in the way particularly of current church intelligence, since he should be directed to fresh books and one quarter

West meant to stand by the National Council, and the more so as there had seemed to be a disposition in the interest of society management to call in question its value. N. Trest, Secretary of the American Board, remarked that what was needed was steadiness and wisdom, and that he was giving serious thought to this very subject, and that his Society felt responsibility to the churches because wholly dependent on them for the needed funds. The Rev. Dr. H. M. Storrs, Secretary of the Home Missionary Society, affirmed the same sentiment, and dwelt on the history of the Societies as organized by individuals and as representing the contributions to the Treasury. The Societies have not neglected to consult with reference to the recommendations of the National Council, but have not yet seen their way clear to act upon them. Dr. Patton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Association earnestly adds its recommendation to that of the late National Council in favor of such a combination of the three missionary magazines published by our leading benevolent societies as shall lead to their issue by the Congregational Publishing Society in some cover, preserving otherwise their individuality, and believe that such an arrangement is essential to the thorough dissemination of missionary intelligence and the cultivation of systematic benevolence.

Secretary Powell, of the American Missionary Association, and Secretary Cushing, of the Congregational Union, added further remarks of a similar nature. The Rev. Dr. Goodwin insisted that there was no jealousy of society management, but there was an honest desire to have an inquiry made as to possible improvements. A discussion then sprang up on Dr. Patton's resolution, and the effect of combining the magazines in increasing intelligence and contributions and the time being consumed, the resolution was postponed for further discussion. The roll was completed, and recess taken.

A WOMEN'S MEETING.

At the same time that the Association was in session, the ladies held a missionary meeting in the lecture-room, presided over by Mrs. Prof. Bartlett. Remarks were made by Mrs. Bartlett, and then Mrs. Blatchford read letters from Japan, Turkey, and China, and reports were made from local Ladies' Societies. The attendance was not large, but the spirit was excellent.

NIGHT.

In the evening the Association assembled in its capacity as the Illinois Home Missionary Society, to celebrate the anniversary in the beautiful new Second Church, on the east side of the river. The house was filled in every part. After appropriate devotional exercises, the Rev. Mr. Whittlesey read an abstract of the report, the chief items of which were given yesterday. He followed by the Rev. Dr. Ray, of Chicago; the Rev. S. H. Cobb, of Minnesota; and the Rev. J. W. Pickett, of Iowa, who have charge of the work as Superintendents in their respective States. The concluding address was by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Storrs, of New York, in his usual forcible and impressive manner, and was heard with great interest. The final footing of receipts for the year shows that all the outlay in the State has been met by the contributions of the State within about $1,000.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

THE ALTON CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., May 26.—The State Sunday-School Convention reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning, President Griffith in the chair. Over sixty additional delegates from different parts of the State appeared. After the praise meeting the President called for reports from counties, which was responded to briefly by delegates from a great many counties of the State, which showed that the work and influence of the Sunday-school was increasing. The drill exercises and questions on Bible Geography by Prof. Edward C. Mitchell, of Chicago, occupied till noon. The subject of the lesson principally concerned the topography and physical geography of the land of Palestine. This exercise was well represented and illustrated by maps, charts, and reviews, making the associations of the patriarchs and leading characters of Bible history to stand out distinctly and vividly. Many facts concerning the land of Palestine were made more than usually interesting. Thanks were extended to Prof. Mitchell for the very interesting exercises and lessons given. P. P. Bliss arrived this morning, and conducted the singing. Immediately after the Convention assembled this afternoon the following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: Executive Committee—R. F. Jacobs, Chicago; P. G. Gillett, of Jacksonville; G. B. Roots, of Tamaroa; the Rev. W. G. Tinnie, of Champaign; State Society—W. H. Pogue, of Jerseyville; District Superintendents—First, John Foster, of St. Charles; Second, J. D. Arms, of Monmouth; Third, H. G. Reeves, of Bloomington; Fourth, R. Griffith, of Rushville; Fifth, J. M. Peeples, of Shawneetown; Sixth, the Rev. F. M. Vanneese, of Collinsville; District Secretaries—First, John Fairbanks, of Chicago; Second, A. P. Babcock, of Galesburg; Third, D. H. Lloyd, of Urbana; Fourth, L. R. Caldwell, of Rushville; Fifth, G. H. Potter, of Shawneetown; Sixth, J. R. Miller, of Collinsville; and C. Bunn, school-room secretary, conducted by William Reynolds, of Peoria, was one of great interest. Besides the adult classes, conducted by an able corps of teachers, an infant class exercise was conducted in the gallery by Mrs. J. D. Arms. It was truly inspiring to stand in the gallery and see this Convention, represented as a school, vigorously conducted for earnest, live teachers. This afternoon's exercises are regarded as the most interesting ever held. The hall is crowded, and many distinguished members are present.

This evening the Rev. Dr. Allyn, President of the Southern Normal School, delivers an address on "The Teachers' Aids," to be followed by an address on "the Teachers' Power," by the Rev. Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 26.—In the General Synod of the Reformed Church to-day, delegates were chosen to represent that body in the General Synods of the Reformed Church in America, Evangelical Lutheran Church, and Moravian Church. A Board of Home Missions, to serve for the next three years, was chosen as follows: The Revs. W. K. Zieber, G. B. Russell, E. R. Eschbach, J. S. Kieffer, J. B. Knicst, D. E. Klapp, G. H. Johnson, W. H. H. Snyder, and Elders C. Santee, D. W. Gross, W. H. Seibert, and C. M. Bousch. Board of Foreign Missions—The Revs. C. H. Leimbach, J. F. Busche, T. G. Apple, N. Gehr, J. W. Zantze, J. A. G. Dubbs, T. S. Johnson, J. M. Fitzel, and Elders W. D. Gross, W. H. Seibert, T. J. Craig, and W. H. Schmerz. The constitution was amended so as to provide for the transfer of English charges from German to English classes, and vice versa. Reports from the Committees on Home and Foreign Missions were received, showing that these branches of the Christian work are being vigorously conducted. A committee was appointed for a complete revision of the constitution, to report at the next General Synod, three years hence. The question of accepting the overtures from the Presbyterian General Assembly to join an ecumenical council of all the Churches professing the Westminster Creed, with a view to their ultimate organic union, was under discussion. All the leading men of the Synod have spoken ably and earnestly on the subject. The general drift of sentiment seems to be against accepting the overtures. The Synod will probably reach a final adjournment at a late hour to-night.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

RICHMOND, Va., May 26.—The International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces met in the Seventh Street Christian Church to-day and was called to order by F. D. Taylor, of Detroit, the President of the last Convention. Mr. Burbey, of New York, moved, in consequence of delay in the arrival of the special train with the Southern delegates, to postpone the organization until 4 o'clock this afternoon, which was agreed to. Mr. Taylor then vacated the chair, calling to it the Rev. Mr. Taggart, of Pennsylvania, who led the devotional exercises.—Singing, prayer, and reading of the Scriptures,—when the benediction was pronounced, and the delegates retired.

When the Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock there were over 400 delegates in attendance, representing thirty States, Territories, and Provinces.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported that the following officers had been selected upon with perfect unanimity: President, Joseph Hardie, Selma, Alabama; Vice-Presidents, E. R. Remington, Massachusetts; M. B. Jessup, New York; J. B. Morrow, Nova Scotia; L. W. Munnell, Indiana; George Hayes, Ontario; M. S. Cresby, Michigan; D. C. English, New Jersey; J. B. O'Bryan, Tennessee; D. A. Waldron, Rhode Island; John L. Wheat, Kentucky; D. R. Noyes, Minnesota; W. F. Mumford, Virginia; Recording Secretary, J. W. S. Graham, Maryland.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and the President-elect seconded to the chair. President Hardie then addressed the Convention, accepting the position in brief, but very feeling and eloquent terms.

The Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

In the evening a welcome meeting was held. After devotional exercises the Hon. Robert Dale delivered an address, in the course of which he said: "Speaking not only for myself, but, as I believe, for my people, I hesitate not to declare that, as to matters civil, political, or national, it is immaterial whether we or you are loyal or rebel so long as we all maintain the faith as it is in Christ Jesus, and acknowledge His supremacy as the Lord of all. I know no other test of Christian fellowship and confidence. I put no other upon any man and suffer none to be put upon me. I exact no apology for any sincere and conscientious action on any trial; or political matters in the past, and will give none when it is required of me, and will hold in equal scorn any attempt made in either direction. To all who are disposed to "spy out our liberty," and put you or me in condemnation in this respect, I say with St Paul, "We give place by subjection! No, not for an hour."

President Hardy made an eloquent response.

At the conclusion of the exercises the delegates were escorted to the Association Hall, where ladies had prepared a magnificent banquet.

A BISHOP IN KENOH.

BALTIMORE, May 26.—It is stated that Bishop Whittingham, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of this diocese, will be tried for violation of a canon of the diocese in not causing the ordination of Mr. Calvary Church to be brought to trial for alleged violation of a canon of the Church. It is said the formal presentment of the Bishop was made to the Presiding Bishop, the Rev. J. B. Smith, of Kentucky, two weeks ago.

THE DEGRADED CLERGY OF THE GREAT CITIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 26.—The Rev. George A. Mingins, eight years city missionary in New York, spoke last evening at the Third Presbyterian Church in this city, the occasion being the anniversary of the Chicago Presbyterian Sunday-School Association. The humor of his address often brought down the house, while its pathos, and facts, and arguments, furnished food for grave afterthought. After singing, the Rev. S. W. Duffield read the fifty-fifth chapter of Isaiah, and the Rev. C. L. Thompson offered prayer. The annual report of the Association was read and approved, and new officers elected for the ensuing year, with the Rev. J. H. Walker, of the Reunion Church, President, and R. F. Jacobs Secretary.

Mr. Mingins said: The problem agitating the Christian world to-day is, What are we going to do for the unevangelized masses? How are we to stop the supply of the ranks of the criminal classes? One reason we do no more for them is our ignorance of their condition. Christians who are intelligent about the religion of the Chinese or the Fiji Islanders are as ignorant of home heathenism as a donkey is of astronomy! Could we but take an inside view of the lives of the degraded classes, Christian hearts must be stirred to help; for "the soul without benevolence is so small that a million of them could rattle in a pill-box!" The first requisite before intelligent labor is information.

After deducting from our population the idiots and feeble-minded, there are 28,000,000 of men, women, and children in the United States capable of understanding moral distinctions. There are 50,000 church-buildings, thirty denominations, and 50,000 clergymen. Many of these are, however, engaged in institutions of learning, in offices, and other callings, so that there are not more than 20,000 ministers in the pastoral office in this country. There are about 7,000,000 professing Christians, which leaves in round numbers 20,000,000 here, without Christianity. Each minister in the pastoral office must be responsible for 1,000 persons beside his own flock, if the masses are to be reached through the present agencies. As this is plainly impossible, the lay members must take hold of this work themselves.

He gave a sharp thrust at the folly and self-destructive policy of these churches, in leaving the work of soul-saving to pastors and church officers, live on their caste, and growl over what others do. Traveling in Colorado once, and gazing at the snow-clad mountain peaks, Mr. Mingin asked the driver the following problem. The driver called it a conundrum, but there is not any difference: "Suppose a beast should get snowed in on the top of a mountain, what would become of him?" "Stranger," was the stern reply, "bears ain't fools!"

"Yes, but suppose a case. I'm asking for information."

"Go ahead, then," said the driver.

"Suppose a bear should get snowed in on the top of a mountain, what would become of him?"

"Why, he'd eat his own fat as long as he could, and then he'd die!"

So with Christians whose time is spent in growling, not working,—their piety dies! The rich churches, with an edifice that costs a million, do not always do more good than the church that costs $1,500. Referring to the numerous almost empty churches located so as to occupy a territory that three times seemed to be the present wants of the people, he advised preaching where the people were first, and get the building afterwards.

He spoke of the mighty power woman possesses for Christian work. A lady came to him one day saying, "Mr. Mingins, won't you tell me some ways in which I can be more useful?"

"What can you do?"

"That is what I want to learn. But one thing I cannot do, I cannot talk!"

The Speaker felt like taking her to his heart, figuratively of course. There was nothing paroxysmal about him! This lady went out among the lonely and found an intemperate woman of a tall, commanding figure, commonly called "a revolver," because so often incarcerated for drunkenness and abusive behavior. So lost a woman was she, he had never thought of reclaiming her. God forgive him. This lady who "couldn't talk" went to her miserable room and, bending over her with an ineffable love, tenderly kissed her. The poor outcast looked up with wonder, saying, "You would not do that if you knew who I was." "Yes, I know." "Then why did you do it?" Tenderly came the answer. "Because I love Jesus Christ, and that makes me love every one that needs Jesus Christ." Then she took the poor drunkard to her own house and clothed her. When Sunday came, who should arise after service but this same abandoned creature, saying, "If there's any one here can pray for a poor outcast, for a wretch like me, I wish he would pray." A lady knelt, saying only, "O, Thou who didst speak kind words to a sinning woman in the temple; Thou did cast out seven devils from a Mary; save this our sister, for Thy love's sake. Amen." And when afterward this reclaimed woman, with restored dignity and beauty, walked in a procession carrying a banner, and one asked her: "Mrs. W., how did the Gospel come to you," she said, "It came in a kiss!"

One whom Mr. Mingins used to know as a desperado was now one of the most useful men in New York City. Mr. Mingins had great faith in Christian culture, which would "tell" as well as blood. Fourteen cities represent one-tenth of the population of this country. New York is raising these street *gamins* to one of the better class of children. The criminal classes are recruited from children. Few become criminals after the age of 21. Not one woman in a thousand goes to the bad after 18. The worst criminal girls are under the tender age of 16. Three-fourths of the abandoned women enter the arena of crime before reaching womanhood.

He deplored the system of lenement-houses as productive of the worst evils, and bade Chicago guard against them as against moral death.

M. B. H.

An Unscientific Hat.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The existence of an essential difference between instinct and reason and the unerring certainty of the former as compared to the processes of the latter were till lately taken for granted. In the present day, however, a conviction seems to be dawning on the minds of many that it is well not to stake too much on the certain operation of instinct of any sort. An impostor will perhaps be given to this tendency towards caution by the action of a rat—not indeed a seceder from the opposite camp, but a bona fide rat—who has declined to follow the course assigned to him by the best zoologists. This rat was destined the other day as breakfast for a serpent in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and upon this purpose introduced into the cage of his reptile. It was unquestionably the rat's duty, on being brought face to face with the serpent, to have become fascinated, and to have obeyed the instinct which is supposed to deliver "such small deer" an unresisting prey to the destroyer. Far from fulfilling the duty traditionally incumbent upon him, the daring innovator flew at the throat of the snake and bit it so severely as to produce instant death, and a loss to the gardens of about 2,000 francs' worth of serpent. This unexpected result has, however, had the good effect of determining the managers of the Jardin des Plantes to feed their reptiles upon dead animals only. The "fascination theory" having proved an utter failure.

When a woman is care-laden and heavy-hearted, nothing shakes the megrims out of her quicker than for a couple of ladies to stop in front of the house long enough for her to examine the trimmings on their bonnets.

THE BEECHER CASE.

Judge Porter's Long Spell of Vituperation Finally Ended.

Having Reveled in Abuse, He Tries His Hand at Blarney.

Judge and Jury the Recipients of His Gushing Adulation.

The Defendant Once More Likened to Jesus Christ.

Porter Hopes No Juror Will Stick a Spear in the Side of the Plymouth Messiah.

PORTER CONCLUDES.

THE BLACKMAIL THEORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Judge Porter finished his five days' argument in behalf of Mr. Beecher in the great trial to-day, occupying the whole of the morning session. He lingered over the charge of blackmail, and reviewed Mrs. Moulton's evidence. The phrase, "a section of the day of judgment," which Mrs. Moulton made Mr. Beecher apply to herself, was classed with the paroxysmal kiss, and attributed to Mr. Tilton. The orator closed by praising Gen. Tracy's conduct, and paying a graceful tribute to Judge Neilson.

Adjournment was taken at recess to to-morrow morning to accommodate Mr. Jeffreys, one of the jurors, who felt unwell.

Mr. Evarts will begin his argument to-morrow morning. He thinks the whole case may be ended by a week from Friday or Saturday.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 26.—Mr. Porter, of counsel for the defense, resumed his argument before a crowded court-room. He said the first object of Tilton and Moulton was to reinstate the former on the *Independent*. That failed, and the *Golden Age* was established, and the friends of Beecher were asked to contribute a sum of money that was needed to keep the paper afloat, and the *Golden Age* article was prepared. It brought not only money, but, in the language of Tilton, "it brought spoils," and in the meantime the $2,000 had been got from Henry Ward Beecher for Bessie Turner's school-bills, and $5,000 for the support of Tilton's family, for which latter sum Beecher had to mortgage his house. The Bacon letter had then been published, containing a garbled edition of the letter of apology. It was put forth to the world. Beecher thought it

CALLED FOR AN INVESTIGATION.

but Moulton said that would be "a breach of faith," and yet these men were the parties who published the Bacon letter and letter of apology. Were these the men to advise silence? It was the policy to be observed by Beecher and brought by Tilton and Moulton. If Beecher was guilty, and had debauched one of his own communicants; if he had confessed to Tilton, Moulton, and Mrs. Moulton; if he had authorized Moulton to tell Judge Morris or Judge Tracy, or any man, why did Beecher refuse to sign the card prepared for him by Tilton, and to be read in his own pulpit?

Mr. Porter then read the card, which admitted that Beecher

HAD COMMITTED AN OFFENSE,

but no crime, and was willing to resign. Mrs. Moulton, in her testimony, uttered poisoned words against her pastor; not poisoned by herself, but by her husband; words against her pastor, to whom hands she had taken sacramental bread and wine. Counsel would exercise the forbearance due her sex. It had been suggested by the enemies of Beecher that counsel had dealt discourteously with perjured blackmailers, but he would leave it to the jury. They had heard the severity with which Mr. Morris had spoken of his client, but they would not be misled by any but polished eloquence of his learned friend, who had yet to speak to them on the other side.

Counsel then

REVERTED TO MRS. MOULTON'S TESTIMONY,

in which she urged Beecher to go down to the church; that he could never appear in the pulpit with this on his mind, and Beecher replied that that was the need of the session of the Day of Judgment." Was this latter expression like Beecher? No, it was framed by the same lips as "paroxysmal kiss" and "the brink of a moral Niagara." It was the expression of Theodore Tilton, for Henry Ward Beecher never thought of splitting the Day of Judgment into sections. There is

A THREAD OF TRUTH

through the whole of her narrative. There were conversations between her and Mr. Beecher. The virus of these conversations consists in transferring them from one period to another; in introducing into one conversation what belonged to another; in the substitution for harmless and innocent words like "Elizabeth" of the "gnils." This, you will remember, is on her part a mere question of memory. Few could report even a conversation of an hour's length after it had taken place. No two commanders gave the same account of a battle at which both were present. How difficult, to repeat a conversation correctly between which and its repetition a number of years had elapsed! How difficult it was to decide between the impressions of one party and those produced upon another! How easy it was for the memory to mislead! We often see how the memory of honest men leads them into mistakes, so that they come to believe certain stories. The faculty of the memory rested on shifting sands, and how would it be changed after the lapse of a certain number of years? Suppose Mrs. Moulton had told you, to the best of her ability, what has occurred between her and Beecher. A mistake upon this point would be fatal to the minister in the pastoral office must be responsible for 1,000 persons beside his own flock, if the masses are to be reached through the present agencies. As this is plainly impossible, the lay members must take hold of this work themselves.

He gave a sharp thrust at the folly and self-destructive policy of these churches, in leaving the work of soul-saving to pastors and church officers, live on their caste, and growl over what others do. Traveling in Colorado once, and gazing at the snow-clad mountain peaks, Mr. Mingin asked the driver the following problem. The driver called it a conundrum, but there is not any difference: "Suppose a beast should get snowed in on the top of a mountain, what would become of him?" "Stranger," was the stern reply, "bears ain't fools!"

"Yes, but suppose a case. I'm asking for information."

"Go ahead, then," said the driver.

"Suppose a bear should get snowed in on the top of a mountain, what would become of him?"

"Why, he'd eat his own fat as long as he could, and then he'd die!"

So with Christians whose time is spent in growling, not working,—their piety dies! The rich churches, with an edifice that costs a million, do not always do more good than the church that costs $1,500. Referring to the numerous almost empty churches located so as to occupy a territory that three times seemed to be the present wants of the people, he advised preaching where the people were first, and get the building afterwards.

He spoke of the mighty power woman possesses for Christian work. A lady came to him one day saying, "Mr. Mingins, won't you tell me some ways in which I can be more useful?"

"What can you do?"

"That is what I want to learn. But one thing I cannot do, I cannot talk!"

The Speaker felt like taking her to his heart, figuratively of course. There was nothing paroxysmal about him! This lady went out among the lonely and found an intemperate woman of a tall, commanding figure, commonly called "a revolver," because so often incarcerated for drunkenness and abusive behavior. So lost a woman was she, he had never thought of reclaiming her. God forgive him. This lady who "couldn't talk" went to her miserable room and, bending over her with an ineffable love, tenderly kissed her. The poor outcast looked up with wonder, saying, "You would not do that if you knew who I was." "Yes, I know." "Then why did you do it?" Tenderly came the answer. "Because I love Jesus Christ, and that makes me love every one that needs Jesus Christ." Then she took the poor drunkard to her own house and clothed her. When Sunday came, who should arise after service but this same abandoned creature, saying, "If there's any one here can pray for a poor outcast, for a wretch like me, I wish he would pray." A lady knelt, saying only, "O, Thou who didst speak kind words to a sinning woman in the temple; Thou did cast out seven devils from a Mary; save this our sister, for Thy love's sake. Amen." And when afterward this reclaimed woman, with restored dignity and beauty, walked in a procession carrying a banner, and one asked her: "Mrs. W., how did the Gospel come to you," she said, "It came in a kiss!"

One whom Mr. Mingins used to know as a desperado was now one of the most useful men in New York City. Mr. Mingins had great faith in Christian culture, which would "tell" as well as blood. Fourteen cities represent one-tenth of the population of this country. New York is raising these street *gamins* to one of the better class of children. The criminal classes are recruited from children. Few become criminals after the age of 21. Not one woman in a thousand goes to the bad after 18. The worst criminal girls are under the tender age of 16. Three-fourths of the abandoned women enter the arena of crime before reaching womanhood.

He deplored the system of lenement-houses as productive of the worst evils, and bade Chicago guard against them as against moral death.

M. B. H.

An Unscientific Hat.

Pall Mall Gazette.

The existence of an essential difference between instinct and reason and the unerring certainty of the former as compared to the processes of the latter were till lately taken for granted. In the present day, however, a conviction seems to be dawning on the minds of many that it is well not to stake too much on the certain operation of instinct of any sort. An impostor will perhaps be given to this tendency towards caution by the action of a rat—not indeed a seceder from the opposite camp, but a bona fide rat—who has declined to follow the course assigned to him by the best zoologists. This rat was destined the other day as breakfast for a serpent in the Jardin des Plantes at Paris, and upon this purpose introduced into the cage of his reptile. It was unquestionably the rat's duty, on being brought face to face with the serpent, to have become fascinated, and to have obeyed the instinct which is supposed to deliver "such small deer" an unresisting prey to the destroyer. Far from fulfilling the duty traditionally incumbent upon him, the daring innovator flew at the throat of the snake and bit it so severely as to produce instant death, and a loss to the gardens of about 2,000 francs' worth of serpent. This unexpected result has, however, had the good effect of determining the managers of the Jardin des Plantes to feed their reptiles upon dead animals only. The "fascination theory" having proved an utter failure.

When a woman is care-laden and heavy-hearted, nothing shakes the megrims out of her quicker than for a couple of ladies to stop in front of the house long enough for her to examine the trimmings on their bonnets.

THE EPIDEMIC OF CRIME.

The Elite of Our Latter-Day Fiends Gaining Number Daily.

Perpetration by a Negro Near St. Louis of a Monstrous Crime.

The Neighbors of His Victims Scouring the Woods for Him.

Capture of the Boston Philanthropist, Jackson, at Keeseville, N. Y.

Other Criminal News.

TOTAL DEPRAVITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—One of the most revolting crimes that has ever been perpetrated in this country came to light this afternoon. Phillip Pfarr, an aged German living with his wife in a small house on the Skinner road, midway between the Clayton and old Olive street roads, was allured from his bed last night at half-past 10 o'clock and struck down by a lurking negro. While he lay insensible in front of his door, his wife, about to become a mother, was assaulted in the house by the same fiend, and ravished. The brute then made his escape. Pfarr has since died from the stroke, which crushed his skull just behind the right temple. The fatal work was done with one stroke, apparently. Mrs. Pfarr is a low, heavy-set German woman, about 35 years of age, and has three children. Mrs. Pfarr tells the following story concerning the affair: A negro, apparently about 25 years old, came to the house about 5 o'clock last evening and asked for work. Her husband was engaged about 200 yards from the house, plowing. She told the negro that they were poor and had no money to pay for help. He then asked for something to eat, and she gave him some bread and butter. Then he wanted to know what time it was. He was told it was 6 o'clock, and started away, saying he would lie down in an empty wagon near by until the "old man" came home and ask him for work. On the arrival of Pfarr from his work the negro was told that there was no work for him to do, and that he had better leave immediately. About half-past 9 o'clock the family was aroused by the barking of the house dog. The German went out to see what the matter was, but hardly reached the outside of the door before he was struck down by the negro who had hovered about in the afternoon. The negro then sprang upon her, seizing her by the throat. This was followed by indecent proposals, which the woman stoutly resisted, but was finally forced to accede to. The attention was attracted from the woman by Pfarr, who had returned to consciousness, and cried out in distress to his wife: "Mary! Mary!" The brute at once took flight. Pfarr relapsed into unconsciousness immediately after calling to his wife, and remained so. The doctor examined the wound and declared it necessarily fatal. Pfarr remained in a comatose state until 11 o'clock this morning, when he died.

[To the Associated Press.]

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—After the negro had fled Mrs. Pfarr, dragged her insensible husband to the house, aroused the neighbors, and everything possible was done for him, but he remained unconscious till noon to-day, when he died. Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and twenty mounted policemen have been scouring the woods and fields all day, but at last accounts had found no trace of the fiendish murderer.

A CONVICT SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 26.—A second revolt in the Nebraska Penitentiary occurred to-day, led by William McWaters and Eldredge Gerry, two of the leaders of the revolt four months ago. The Warden was apprised of the expected revolt a few days ago, and telegraphed to Deputy Warden Nobes, at Joliet, Ill., to come home. A letter was found in the wash-house directed to Gerry from somebody outside, advising the insurrection yesterday. Yesterday all the prisoners were kept in confinement, but went to work to-day. At 2 o'clock Gerry went out to the watercloset. As he came out, McWaters started for it. Both meeting in front of the steward's cage touched elbows and exchanged words unheard by the steward. McWaters entered the water-closet and picked up a sharp scone, saying he would "settle the gunpowder man like Hugh Bixby." He fired a ball, severing the carotid artery of McWaters, passing through his body, and killing him almost instantly. McWaters reeled and fell. Bixby leveled his gun at Gerry, who ran to the place of work, and all the prisoners quietly resumed work. McWaters was a most desperado, having killed several men. When the shot was fired the bell rung. Inspector Gould, Warden Wyman, and Deputy Nobes, with cocked revolvers, ran to the workhouse and all was quiet. McWaters has a wife and two children at Nebraska City.

The verdict of everybody is that it served him right.

MINNESOTA MURDERERS SENTENCED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 26.—To-day was the seventeenth day in the Common Pleas Court, Judge Simons presiding, and sentences were pronounced as follows: P. Rapp, for the murder of Mrs. Lick, State Prison at hard labor for life, ten days solitary confinement every other month. Michael Keely, for the murder of Bernard Lamb, State Prison for life at hard labor, three days solitary confinement every third month. Henry H. Rose, for the murder of Patrick O'Connor, State Prison for life at hard labor, three days solitary confinement every third month. Frederick Hullger, for rape upon Matilda Tenkow, a child under 10 years of age, State Prison for life at hard labor. Edward Lee, for rape on Catharine Weide, State Prison at hard labor for thirty years.

Lee protested he was innocent. Kelly claimed that he killed Lamb in self-defense. The others had nothing to say. Applications for new trials for Rapp and Lee will be heard next week.

The writ to try for insanity has been moved in the case of Rose Case, of Lantenschleager, convicted of the murder of Mrs. Lick, with the death-penalty affixed, has been appealed to the Supreme Court. Mrs. Rapp, on account of the jury disagreeing, is to have a second trial next month.

Patrick Sullivan, the murderer, convicted in Clay County, was to-day taken from the State Prison, where he has gone insane, to be placed in an insane asylum.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 26.—A well-laid scheme to escape by a few desperate prisoners in the County Jail was discovered last evening. Several loaded revolvers had been smuggled to them by a Mrs. Evans, whose husband was in jail on the charge of larceny, but the prompt action of Assistant-Jailer Dawson prevented a consummation of the plot, which was to murder him and the turnkey and then release all the prisoners. Among the leaders in the scheme was Matt Morris and Edgar Johnson, the express-robbers.

A SCRIMMAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 26.—A general scrimmage occurred at Chesaning last Sunday, at a house occupied by a woman named Margaret Bettis, who shot W. M. Bettis, when a mob tried to demolish the house. The owner and a few others offered resistance, and shot James Lobdell and a man named Barry,—all the wounds being slight ones. The woman was arrested, tried, and released, and the others turned over for examination.

HORSE-THIEF SHOT.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 26.—A horse-thief named Barney Dunn was killed within a few rods of Walnut Station by Charles Hinckley, who, with others, were in pursuit. Dunn, finding himself pursued, turned in his saddle and fired three ineffective shots at Hinckley, who immediately responded and killed his man.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 26.—The Rev. R. M. Smith, pastor of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, who has been absent several months in the East collecting money to pay off the indebtedness of his church, was last night shot at, knocked out of a buggy, and robbed of $920. This occurred 20 miles south of Atlantic, Cass County. The highwayman stabbed Smith twice in the left arm and very severely in the hand. The wounds are not dangerous.

A FAITHLESS PASTOR.

NEW ORLEANS, May 26.—The Rev. W. E. Copeland, so-called, was engaged at Philadelphia to take charge of the First Baptist Church in this city, and was on his way here when the Baltimore scandal occurred. The Deacons of the church received a telegram from the Baptist Publishing House of Philadelphia in answer to an inquiry, saying Warren and Copeland are one and the same. Several women in this city would like to know where he is.

JACKSON ARRESTED.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 26.—Detective Wood, from Boston, arrested Abraham Jackson, the Boston defaulter, at the Ausable House, Keeseville, N. Y., this evening, and will proceed to Boston with him at once.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTY.

PARIS, May 26.—The recommendation of the Committee of Thirty was completed by the Assembly to-day. The Committee is composed of twenty members of all sections of the Left, four supporters of M. Walion, and six Deputies of the Right. Among the members elected to-day are MM. Waddington, Albert, Giery, Simon, and Christophile. The Left voted in the six Deputies of the Right, so that the majority might be represented on the Committee, but it believed that fire will decline to serve. M. Gambetta was not elected, having withdrawn his name as a candidate.

LONDON, May 26.—The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says the preponderance of the Left in the new Committee of Thirty is due to discord in the Conservative ranks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MOODY REVIVAL.

LONDON, May 26.—The *Post*, reviewing the letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, expresses the opinion that the religious revival will have little permanent effect.

THE TIPPERARY ELECTION CASE.

DUBLIN, May 26.—The Court of Common Pleas, to which the appeal in the case of the Tipperary election was referred, has unanimously decided that the late John Mitchel was disqualified, and that Mr. Moore is entitled to the seat.

THE BLASTED BRITISHER!!

LONDON, May 27.—6 a. m.—The *Standard*, commenting on the projects of reform submitted at the meeting of the American Social Science Association in Detroit, says: "Thinking Americans are compelled to acknowledge that waste, corruption, and inefficiency prevail in every branch of the Administration, and ignorance and personal worthlessness predominate in legislation. They begin to admit sadly that the grand experiment began a century ago is a failure. Remedies must be devised quickly, if revolution and disaster are to be averted. It is conceded on all sides that universal suffrage, which, however, it is now impossible to abolish, is the root of the evil.

WOMAN.

A cruel joke at the expense of those ladies who are perpetually striving to gain a hearing in the press has been going the round of literary circles, to the effect "that they look much better in muslin than in *print*."

An Arkansas woman has applied for a divorce, her complaint being: "I've been married 31 years, have worked all the time like a slave, and have never been to a circus, or lived in a house that had parlor-folding doors."

The regnant thought with most men is: How to make money; and the regnant thought with most women: How to spend it. In their better moments some of these women have been heard to admit that man is a useful animal.

Silas Andrews, of Illinois, went home the other day, whistling and feeling pretty jolly, but, when he entered the house, and Mrs. Andrews pointed to a cradle with four babies in it, saying, "See what I did, Silas!" he colored up, and went out on the stoop, and sat there till the moon came up.

"Feel sick? Been moving?" said a gentleman upon encountering a friend who seemed to be laboring under considerable depression of spirits. "No, nothing of that sort," he replied. "Only my wife's been taking medicine going on four months now, and the drug-clerk hasn't made a fit mistake yet."

The Parisians say they have had enough of the high-heel-boot fashion for ladies. They assert that it tilts things them too much forward, hurts the spine, and reduces the size of the calf. The doctors recommend the reverse fashion, very low heels indeed, and high soles, for a time, so as to fling the body backward from the hips upward.

A lady who was urging some friends to dinner felt disgusted when her 8-year-old son came in and said: "Mrs. Jones says she can't spare no bread, and Mrs. Fox ain't at home, so I didn't get any butter." The friends thought they had better dine elsewhere, and the lady thought so too; but she taught that boy that the way of the transgressor was hard.

"Going to leave, Mary?" "Yes, mum; I find I am very discontinted." "If there is anything I can do to make you more comfortable, let me know." "No, mum, it's impossible. You can't alter your figger no more'n I can. Your dresses won't fit me, and I can't appear on Sundays as I used to at my last place, where missus' clothes fitted 'zactly."

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 26.—Henry Hart has been appointed Judge of the Twenty-first District by the Governor, to fill a vacancy. He was elected this spring; but, as doubt existed as to his occupying the Bench till Jan. 1, 1876, the Executive makes the appointment.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one Application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sickness, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedy known to the world that will cure as many or as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure blood; increase of flesh and weight; clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing cures. So quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT

SHYSTER.

The Second Attempt to Discover Its Meaning.

The Sorrows of Mr. Bush as Portrayed by a Fellow-Sufferer.

Cross-Examination by Trude.

The suit for libel brought by William Bush, the attorney, against Wilbur F. Storey, editor of the *Times*, to recover damages for the alleged injury to character and reputation caused by the publication of certain articles in which he was called "shyster," "divorce shyster," and a "fearfully and wonderfully ignorant man," came up for trial before Judge Rogers yesterday morning. W. F. Butler, who has been in the same boat, and knows how it is himself, and Mr. F. Church appeared in behalf of the plaintiff, and Mr. A. S. Trude and Mr. U. P. Smith looked after the interests of the defendant.

Much time was spent in impaneling a jury.

MR. BUTLER

then opened the case in behalf of the complainant in an address of considerable length and of great beauty and eloquence. He said that he approached the case with feelings of the deepest emotion, but was buoyed up by a profound emotion that his client had been grossly outraged and abused. He then drew a touching picture of the difference in wealth and position betwed his client and the defendant. Mr. Storey was rich and powerful, the owner of a great newspaper, a successful editor, and a man who wielded an extensive influence. Mr. Bush was a poor and humble attorney whose reputation was his only capital. The eloquent lawyer then indulged in a beautiful and striking figure. He likened the press to an omnibus. The omnibus, he said, was a convenient and useful vehicle (fare 3 cents), but it was not permitted to the most powerful omnibus company to drive their buses recklessly through the streets to the hazard of life and limb. A driver who drove through a crowded street, knocking down, maiming, and crippling pedestrians, would be arrested. Mr. Storey did not drive a 'bus, but he drove a press. Should he be allowed to drive it recklessly to the wanton destruction of people's characters, reputations, and fair fame? Certainly not. He should be restrained as the careless Jehu is.

The orator predicted that the liberty of the press would be perpetuated as long as the press was pure. Its decay would be caused by its own corruption. Then, alluding to the article in which his client had been called a shyster, he held that it was unjust, cruel, and diabolical. He then commented somewhat on the meaning and derivation of the word "shyster." It was not to be found in any respectable dictionary, but had been embraced, he believed, in collections of low slang terms or Americanisms. It was an opprobrious, defamatory term, he said, used to designate a vile class of ignorant practitioners, and, when applied to a respectable member of the bar, was calculated to blight his fair fame and destroy his reputation. Mr. Bush's sensitive nature has been sorely outraged thereby, and his professional standing had been injured beyond the power of money to repair. The reporters of the *Times* he characterized as a lot of dogs, pups, and curs of low degree.

The advocate occupied a great deal of time, and the Court adjourned before he had concluded. He resumed again at 2 o'clock.

At his close, Mr. U. P. Smith presented the case of

THE DEFENSE.

He took the ground that a paper had a right to comment upon men in public position and to state the truth in regard to their conduct in so interested. To call a man a thief who was a thief did not hurt him any. There were disreputable men in the law as in any other business, and a newspaper could not be held responsible for publishing their defects.

"Shyster," he said, was a word not in general use, and its significance was not generally understood. He supposed that a good many people called lawyers generally shysters.

MR. FRANC B. WILKIE,

of the *Times*, was then sworn. He testified that he was assistant editor of that paper; Mr. Storey was the responsible editor. A large number of papers containing allusions to "Billy" were presented, which he identified as copies of the *Times*. In reply to a question as to Mr. Storey's pecuniary means, he stated that the *Times* establishment was worth from $100,000 to $600,000. The circulation of the *Times* during the time when these articles were published was about 30,000.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The plaintiff in the case was then called. He deposed that he had practiced law in this city for several years. Was admitted to the Bar in Michigan in 1864, and in this State in the same year. His attention was then called to the several articles, all of which he stated he had read. He was the individual referred to as "Billy" Bush. Billy was a slang term for William.

On cross-examination the witness testified that he had practiced law in St. Louis, but could not give the names of any of the courts or the attorneys that had opposed him.

Mr. Trude—Will you swear that you were never arrested in that city for an assault with intent to kill, and that a lawyer named Lauchland did not defend you?

Mr. Bush—Yes, sir, I will swear that I never did.

Mr. Trude pressed the witness, who finally said he did not recollect that he had ever been a defendant in a case brought against him for a crime or misdemeanor. He had met D. J. Leary in St. Louis, but could not give the names of any other attorneys, or of Judges, Bailiffs, or any one connected with St. Louis courts.

Mr. Trude here presented the witness with a batch of papers filed in the Superior Court in divorce cases for the purpose of having him identify his connection with them. He stated that he had practiced law in Chicago Courts of Record. His office was in the same building with the celebrated Judge Bauyon, but his practice had not been before that distinguished man.

MR. DANIEL STONER

was next sworn. Was a solicitor of patents engaged in business in Chicago. He had heard the testimony and thought that it usually signified a person who assumed to be a lawyer when he was not, and to lawyers generally who resorted to low means to secure business.

On cross-examination he said that nobody had defined the word shyster to him, and he had never heard its meaning discussed. Would not consider a man who practiced in police-courts from necessity a shyster so long as he honorably attended to his duties there.

Adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

AMUSEMENTS.

BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.

The Beethovan Society gives its last concert of the season this evening at McCormick Hall, and offers the following excellent programme:

PART I.

1. Cantata—"Hear my Prayer".....Mendelssohn
   Beethoven Society.
2. Sonata for piano and cello.....Rubinstein
   Messrs. Wolfsohn and Eichhorn.
3. a. "Spring Night".....Bargiel
   b. "Wanderer's Song".....Schumann
   Beethoven Society.

PART II.

4. "Spring Message".....Gade
   Beethoven Society.
5. Adagio and Variations (two pianos).....Schumann
   Miss Thayer and Mr. Wolfsohn.
6. Chorus—Song of the Sirens".....Hiller
   Beethoven Society.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

"The Robbers," played last evening at McVicker's Theatre, was the most successful piece produced during Mr. Pope's engagement. It is not that Mr. Pope himself outdid himself, but that the support was not sufficiently bad to spoil his personation of *Charles DeMoor*, as, to a great extent, it has interfered with his other pieces. The cast includes but one lady, which, considering the impoverishment of the company, is fortunate. The roles of *Francis De Moor* and the *Count De Moor* were in the hands of actors of experience, at least, and the robbers of the band were fairly led. Mr. Frank McVicker was the most unfortunate person in the cast. The young man is being pushed out of his depth, and is not improving. The drama must be familiar to our readers. It convulsed Europe when it first saw day, and its massivu style and tremendous action mark it as antique. But loud, stormy, boisterous as some of the passages seem to modern taste, there are lines of great beauty, whole cluster of rich thoughts, everywhere to be found in it. Mr. Pope's fine stature and voice were never at better advantage than in the part of *Charles De Moor*. It is true that he sometimes tries his deepest notes too far, but his action is free and firm, his reading impressive in most of the best passages, and his passion in the fourth act, where rant is an absolute necessity, sufficiently powerful without exceeding the limits of good judgment. The same piece will be played this evening.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A T MARTIN'S HORSE AND CARRIAGE BAZAAR, 252 AND 254 STATE-ST., REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC., WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 10 O'CLOCK. Parties having anything in our line to sell will consult their own advantage by calling upon us. Satisfactory returns guaranteed.

A COAN & TENBROEKE SQUARE BOX TOP buggy, a Rivenoor spring wagon, a Studebaker Kimball pump stanhope, one widow phaeton, Dayton trade wagon, and several other second hand vehicles, in excellent order and low prices. PENNOYER & CO., 325 and 327 Wabash-av.

AUCTION—WESTON & CO., 126 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., HAVE SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS EVERY SATURDAY, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS, AT 12 A. M. Ample time given to test all horses sold under warranties.

CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, ETC., OF MANVILLE'S, Hooker's, Dibble's, Armstrong's, and other standard New Haven makers; also agent for Lean & Lines' landaus, coupes, etc., and of Lobb & Hindley's celebrated R. P. fine 14-bit buggies, with new Silvers' side-bar spring; all at low prices. 222 Wabash-av. F. L. SMITH.

COUNTRY BUYERS OF CARRIAGES—YOU CAN find the best assorted stock of carriages, buggies, and phaetons ever seen in the West, with low prices, at 61 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. G. L. BRADLEY.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE—SMALL PRIVATE CARriage, four seats, for family, suitable and single horse; very cheap. 37 E. MORGAN, 35 and 37 South Water-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—I HAVE A FEW FINE SHIFting-top buggies, including one or two side bars of my own manufacture, which I wish to sell at once. Also, one family Jump paper; also some second-hand buggies, democrats, platforms, and spring wagons. Call and see me. Make and do good repair. HATHAWAY'S, 469 State-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD TOP BUGGY IN FIRST-CLASS condition, for $115; cost $225. 193 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PAIR OF SMALL horses, all sizes; carriage, and buggy. Will be sold cheap. Will cost $1,500 last spring; will take $1,000 if sold at once. The whole establishment is as good as new. 478 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HORSES, LUMBER WAGons, and harness, at 161 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SHIFTING-TOP PHAETONS and square box buggies at 199 West Lake-st., or will exchange for a lot.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE SUITABLE FOR ONE OR two horses, newly repaired. Inquire of GRIFFING, 99 Market-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE FIRST-CLASS SIDE bar road wagon, nearly new; also, one large second hand express-wagon; must be sold. ROBERT SHAW, 158 North Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME C SPRING LADIES, phaeton; nearly new; in first-class order and condition; also packway carriage, suitable for one or two horses. Inquire of FOREMAN, northwest corner Union and Carroll-sts.

FOR SALE—TROTTER JUDGE GLIDDON; CAN make 2:35 or better to wagon; 8 years old, perfectly sound, dark brown; 16 hands high; a splendid road horse; will go single. Also 5-year-old gelding by son of Abdallah, dam by Mambrino Chief; very desirable stock horse and fast trotter. 15 DEVOE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS PASTURAGE, WITH PLENTY water and shade, good, careful attention, can be had for horses at Atwood-Place Stock Farm, 35 miles from the city limits. Terms reasonable. ATWOOD & SULLIVAN, Riverside, Ill.

ONE CUGGY, 4 WORK HORSES, WAGONS, ETC. Administrator's sale, on Saturday, 29th May, by order of Joseph Josephine, to close estate, at 16 North-av.

THREE PAIRS OF HANDSOME MATCHED horses, and some good single drivers, at 133 Michigan-av. D. C. ANTHONY & CO.

WANTED—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—HORSE, buggy, or phaeton and harness; a snap; young horse preferred. Address C 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BE AT OR BUY A BARGAIN—A horse for light delivery. 320 South State-st.

WANTED—WITHIN 10 DAYS, 20 HORSES, 6 OR 8 years old, medium weight, must be sound and per fect in exchange for suburban property and Western lands. M. DUNN, 97 Washington-st., room 6.

WORK WANTED FOR A TEAM AND TRUCK IN A wholesale house; now rig; work cheap if steady job. Address G 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD HORSE AND BUGGY, OR pair of horses and two-seated carriage for a lot, or part payment on a house and lot. GEO. H. HESS, 157 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—WHY PAY HIGH rents when equal to rents will be taxed as payments for house soon lot worth $2,500 to $3,000? West Side; cottage. Inquire of H. O. STONE, Room 3, 167 East Madison-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED PROPERTY AT Englewood, near depot and street car, for farm or lots in DuPage County. HULBURD & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING lots, near Lincoln Park, for unincumbered property, or will assume. Also, 2 dwellings for parties to occupy. Will assume. One or two houses to rent. Highland Park Building Co., 92 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE—WE WISH TO fit exchange $100,000 worth of timber and coal lands in West Virginia for good improved or unimproved real estate in this city. We will pay the difference. Said land is all covered with heavy white wood and white oak timber, and underlaid with from one to five veins of coal, and some of the finest lots at Kenova. Address, with full particulars, H. C. HOLDEN, Kenova, Cabell Co., W. Va. Two or three thousand acres on the line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. Large lot of timber used by the Central Pacific Railroad of California is shipped from their immediate neighborhood, being carried by railroad to Richmond, and from there around the Horn to their depot in San Francisco. Staves are also shipped in large quantities to various European markets at large profits. Great abundance of iron ore also found on the land, a very superior quality. For further particulars, address

SPERRY, RITCHIE & CO., Gallipolis, O.,
Or inquire of
Corner Franklin and Adams-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR STOCK OF GROCERIES, a nice 10-room dwelling, and cottage in rear of 2 rooms, 5-6 miles from the Court House. Rent of the whole, $50 first-sts.; rented $50 per month; price, $5,000; $1,500 mortgage, runs 5 years; first-class property; will be sold in good business locality in city. T. B. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$1,500 EQUITY IN TWO CHOICE W. side lots (incumbr not $1,000, 2 years), for a good second-hand stock of groceries. H. C. CARRUTHERS, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

TO EXCHANGE—6 ACRES GOOD WOOD-LAND IN Franklin County, Ind., for horses, cattle, wagons, or bonds, for stock of goods. Acres preferred. Address P. O. Box 69, Ligonier, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—$10 WEST SIDE LOTS, 5-ACRE blocks, near depot; the soil for fruit, at a sacrifice. 157 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF REDEMPTION IN No. 79 Canalport-av.; incumbrance $3,000; will exchange for good horses. C. M. KOHLSAAT & CO., 84 BLACKMAN, No. 4 North Fourth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty on North-av. for clear property; residence on West Side for good store on North Side. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st., Room 11.

WANTED—A GOOD STOCK OF DRY GOODS clothing, hardware, or groceries in exchange for cash and real estate. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

600 GALL. OF GRAPE WINE AND A GOLD watch to exchange for good town land. No. 16 Clark-st., Room 24. J. LAPE CURTIS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTY WITH $200 CASH, WHO HAS NO OBjection to travel, can learn of a safe, honorable, and very profitable business by addressing or calling on C. W. ARMSTRONG, Room 11 McCormick Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

A WINE, BEER, AND BILLIARD HALL FOR sale cheap; with two billiard; one 15-ball pool table Rent low. Apply at 50 and 52 West Madison-st.

A NICE OFFICE BUSINESS FOR SALE—MUST be sold; reason for selling, other business requires very light. 126 West Monroe-st.

ACADEMY EUROPEAN HOTEL, NEAR MADison and Halsted-sts., can be rented, all completely furnished, for $100 per month, or will sell half interest to parties that will take charge. Apply to B. MAUZY, Hotel Hostel, 136 South Halsted-st.

BUSINESS CHANCE—CAPITAL STARES IN SOMEthing new. West or South. Large profits; nearly sole no competition. W. H. REIFF, Room 42 Ashland Block.

DRUG-STORE, SHELVING, AND DRAWERS (fixtures) for sale half price. 1 DEARBORN-PL.

FOUR FIRST-CLASS SINGLE DRIVERS OR BUSIness horses thoroughly broke and sound; 2 cheap ponies very gentle. JOSEPH LAMBE, 165 Michigan-av

FUNDS IN LARGE AMOUNTS, ON IMPROVED and unincumbered property, at reasonable rates. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st., Room 11.

GRAND SALOON AND FIXTURES FOR SALE (if wish; good location) in KEARNEY'S livery stable, 64 Site-st.

HORSES AND STOCK OF A LIVERY STABLE IN good condition for sale. One of the best stands in the city, in a first-class neighborhood, with from 30 to 35 boarding horses. Will sell or trade, as I am unable to attend to it myself. Terms cash, but will accept part in good real estate. Reasonable rent to a good purchaser. Call at 195 Randolph-st., in basement.

HOTEL AT A BARGAIN—3 ROOMS FULL OF good-paying boarders, good location; bar and billiards attached. Price $1,800, part time. A 56, Tribune office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE—THE OLD, WELL-established, and most successful lumber business in Central Illinois, situated at Bunker Hill, on line of C. & A. R. R. Said yard is offered for sale. To any party wishing a thoroughly safe, reliable, and lucrative business, this is a rare chance. Said yard is the only one established in this territory, and the business being in the most flourishing condition. Terms and reasons for selling such as will satisfy. Inquiring parties are requested to call and examine the premises. Address F. W. CROSS, proprietor, Bunker Hill, Ill.

RARE CHANCE TO RENT A GOOD HOTEL all furnished and is making money, but cost to go East. Viaduct House, 614 South Halsted-st. Low rent.

RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—Near business centre. Long established and doing good trade; will sell whole or half interest. Address 3 Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE—POOL TABLE AND FIXtures; cheap if sold immediately. 1290 State-st. Inquire in bar.

YOUNG MAN HAVING SMALL CAPITAL WANTed to assist in light, pleasant business. Good pay. Apply at 56 West Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A PARTY TO TAKE HALF INTEREST in the manufacture of a patent sewage article; a rare chance for a man to make $3,000 to $5,000 in a short time on a small investment. Call and investigate, at factory, 1246 West Madison-st.

$100 WILL BUY A NEAT CIGAR-STORE, DOing a good business; or $350 for store and two rooms attached, well furnished for housekeeping. Inquire at 146 South Halsted-st.

$3,500 THE CHICAGO MUSEUM FOR SALE. 6,000 curiosities; all kinds and classes of animals; worth $10,000; will sell at one-third. Best locations in the country; some live bears, monkeys, wolves, rabbits, crocodiles, fishes, birds, etc. This collection cost $10,000. Will now be sold for $3,500. Address or call at once. T. H. BOYD, Room 14, 146 Madison-st.

BOOKS.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF LAW AND THEOlogical works. Also a few miscellaneous stock of books; low prices. GILBERT'S, 168 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—J. S. N.: I AM ANXIOUS TO HEAR for Heaven's sake write. I must not. HELLIE, 6817.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED BUSINESS property at low rate. Address A 4, Tribune office.

A first-class improved lease 15 miles from the city on railway.

Acre property on C., B. & Q. R. R., between Halsted and Riverside, cheap for cash.

Fine seashore place, entirely furnished, at Riverside.

Lots on Ogden-av., between Western and Oakley-avs.

Brick house, 10 feet ground, s. l., on Sangamon-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts.

Two houses on Hubbard-st., near Western-av.

Inquire of HUBBARD, 125 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BARGAIN—A BEAUTIful 2½-acre lot on Forty-eighth-st., two blocks from Kenwood, and opposite Mr. Judd's residence. The lot is high and in connection with Hon. Grove will be sold for $10,000 on easy terms, if taken at once. A loss of about $10,000 to the owner, as a non-resident. Title perfect; an immediate offer. Only $10,000 cash, subject to mortgage. Would be considered. I know of no better bargain than this. It could not fail to prove a profitable investment to any purchaser. Has good neighborhood. Will be sold for a lot nearly 200 feet deep, and possessing every advantage for location. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT THIRTY-FIRST-ST. AND WAbash-av., a very fine brick house, lot 24x150, $9,000; Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., two-story and basement stone front, 22x80. Also, northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., 50 feet. I have also some of the finest lots at Kenwood for sale, which will sell for less than any other owner. CHARLES A. WEARY, Room 5, 10 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT A BARGAIN, 5 NEW marble-front houses, with all modern improvements. Also, one house and lot, with modern improvements. Apply on the premises or 152 Loomis-st., corner Van Buren-st. C. M. SAALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—THE THREE-STORY and basement marble front house No. 29 Twenty-fifth-st., with modern improvements, and in splendid condition; price very low, terms easy. Inquire of O. H. & G. C. WALKER, Room 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIFTY LOTS NEAR Fort Point, a little west of city-limits. J. H. KERLEE, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FIVE LOTS, 25 FEET each on Ogden-av., near Jackson-st., 50 feet of which fronts on two streets; an extra-fine property; call and see plat and make an offer. BRADSHAW & SON, 78 La Salle.

FOR SALE—BY AUCTION—THE 2-STORY FRAME store and house, 240 South Halsted-st.; it is in well built, tight, store and 7 rooms below, and 4 large rooms above; the best location for business on Halsted-st.; will be sold at 11 a. m., May 27. For information apply at 740 Halsted-st.; part cash; balance on time.

FOR SALE—FORREST-AV., NEAR THIRTY-THIRD-st., 2 lots 25x125 each, with party wall; only $1,700. JOHN H. KERLEE, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN COTTAGE and lot 180 West Adams-st., cheap for cash. Inquire of owner, 27 Sherman-st., or of D. ATKINSON, 90 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—LOT ON WEST MONroe-st., by Union Park. I will furnish part of money required to build with. Address J 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT HALF VALUE FOR CASH, 36x110 east front, on Western-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., $60 per foot. Call at office on premises.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN CAN BE HAD IN A 2-story house of 10 rooms, on Congress-st., near Lincoln; good neighborhood. O. H. GRIFFIN, 324 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—34x190 FEET, INDIANA-AV., BEtween Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., very low; or will exchange for vacant lots on West Side. CHARLES B. HOLMES & CO., 71 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS AND LOT ON Ray-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., cheap, $2,000. C. M. PESTANA, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT on Michigan-av., near Thirty-second st.; only $7,500 if taken at once; a heavy loss to owner; lot alone is worth $5,000, and the property is worth $10,000 as a bargain. The house is a good one, has 10 rooms, etc. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE BARGAIN—SOUTHEAST corner Rush and Superior-sts., 50 feet front, $200 per foot; any terms to suit customer; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., 50x125 FEET—NEAR THIRty-fifth-st., at a sacrifice. Apply to owner, 1 Sherman-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—SOUTHEAST corner Madison and Halsted-sts.; 132x80 feet. Also, 2 lots, east of La Salle, 41x135 feet.
Clark-st., north of Van Buren, 50x160 feet. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, LOT 13, STONE'S ADDITION, to Chicago, on Forty-seventh-st., between Morgan and Aberdeen. F. J. WHEELER, 160 South Clark-st., Room 11.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$2,000 WILL BUY A 2-STORY HOUSE and 2 lots at Park Ridge; $500 down and $20 per month; $1,000 will buy a good 6-room cottage, brick house, barn, and 4 lots; 5-6 of a mile from depot; lot at Evanston; $300 down, and $15 monthly for balance.

$1,000 will buy a 7-room cottage and two lots at Desplaines; cost $2,000; will sell for $1,500 cash; have no use for it. 19 Jefferson-st.

ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NEW FURNIture, stores, carpets, and house-furnishing goods, LOWELL BROS. & CO., 84 and 86 Wabash-av.

WE CAN SELL YOU A GOOD PARLOR SUIT, made from best material, in the very latest style and most superior manner, below the cost of manufacture.

SAMPLE OF PRICES.

A $120 walnut and terry parlor suit, 7 pieces, plushing, $70. A $125 walnut and terry parlor suit, 7 pieces, plush, $80. A $150 walnut and terry suit, 7 pieces, plush, $90. A $175 walnut and terry suit, 7 pieces, plush covering, worth $250, for $100. A rich carved walnut and silk brocade suit of 7 pieces, $125. A magnificent carved walnut and silk brocade suit, $150. Warranted first-class in every particular. MARTIN, Residence 673 Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP for $400. Address R 39, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND sofa-lounges; exceptional prices. Call or address S. S. LIPPINCOTT, 125 and 127 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR WILL TRADE FOR good horses, nice outfit for saloon with or without new Gilliard table, at livery stable, 207 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, Blankets, Jackets, Pantaloons, and Uniform Frock Coats, suitable for military companies.
SIMON BLOCHER,
No. 3 West Second-st.,
Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE—PARTIES IN WANT OF A DERRICK can purchase one at low figure at 42 West Washington-st. LEWIS & LAWTON, Pike's Opera House.

FOR SALE—OR HIRE—TENTS, TENTS, ALL kinds and sizes, new and second hand, with camp equipage of tent, improved, 1875. Apply at the Government Goods Depot, 102 and 107 Lake-st., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

PEARL INLAID SINGER NEW FAMILY SEWING machine; very latest improvements; has all attachments; back motion; reflector, etc.; cost $90; used one month; will sell for $60. 173, Tribune office.

SINGER OFFICE, 204 WEST MADISON-ST., COR. Halsted Green; machines sold on monthly payments and for cash. A. J. MEIGHEN, Agent.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINE—PRINCIPAL OFfice, 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Second hand machines for sale cheap.

WHEELER & WILSON HALF-CABINET STYLE, family sewing-machine; cost $80; just little used, and in good order; price $30. No. 1135 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 CENTRE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM WITH good board for gentlemen and wife or two gentlemen, suitable for those who want a pleasant home where there are but few boarders. Charged moderate.

20 SOUTH ANN-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms, newly furnished, to couple, single ladies or gentlemen. $3.50 to $6. Daybeard, $4.

22 ARTESIAN-ST.—FRONT ROOM, WITH closets, floor, or second floor; nicely furnished; cosy and attractive; best of table; modern conveniences; terms moderate; location unsurpassed.

47 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., FRONTING UNION Park. Board and pleasant rooms; one of the pleasantest places in the city.

48 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington-sts., large front room and single, bright bedroom; all improvements; good board; desirable location; near Madison-st.

135 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with good board; also table board for gentlemen and wife or three gentlemen. Inquire of Mrs. WHITE.

163 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS EN suite or singly, with or without board; terms reasonable.

201 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, elegant rooms, single or en suite; first and second floors.

240 WARREN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; all modern improvements.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, large front rooms on second and third floors, and one room back; terms reasonable; boarders accommodated.

505 WEST MADISON-ST., SHELDON-COURT—Pleasant rooms, with board; location central; table first-class; $3.50 per week.

528 WEST LAKE-ST.—OPPOSITE UNION PARK —Nicely furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentleman and wife or single gentleman.

IN VICINITY OF UNION PARK, A NICELY FURnished front room, with board, for gentleman and wife; board. Private. Address Q 17, Tribune office.

WITH BOARD—A FEW VERY DELIGHTFUL rooms with all modern conveniences and private entrances, and grounds; also table board; first-class; terms moderate; location a short distance above Ashland-av.; references exchanged. Address J 4, Tribune office.

South Side.

10 SIXTEENTH-ST.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, also a single room with board at very reasonable prices; references.

259 AND 261 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—PRIVATE boarding house. Furnished rooms, with or without board. Five dollars per week; day-board, $2.50. Nearly opposite Pacific Hotel. With use of piano.

374 STATE-ST.—GOOD BOARD FOR LADIES or gentlemen $5 to $6 per week; with use of piano and bath; day board $4.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—ACCOMMODATIONS FOR two or three gentlemen, with first-class board. Table boarders accommodated.

499 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ROOM, ELEGANTly furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also, a gentleman desires a room-mate. Home has all modern improvements. References.

608 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front parlor to rent; also, pleasant third-story front room. Day board furnished.

635 WABASH-AV.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let one or two nicely furnished rooms, with or without board.

740 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH OR WITHout board, newly furnished or unfurnished rooms, with alcove and closet. Stable accommodation; private family; references.

740 WABASH-AV.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES a room-mate in a neat and quiet house; references.

SOUTHWEST CORNER STATE AND HARRISON-sts.—Pleasantly furnished room in private family; furnished suitable for four young men, with board. Inquire at Room 3.

North Side.

30 RUSH-ST.—FIRST CLASS BOARD AND NICE, by furnished room with private family; house modern.

95 NORTH CLARK-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms to rent, with first-class accommodations for families or gentlemen.

100 NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—HENRY KLEIN'S Private Hotel. First-class board with very pleasant rooms. Terms, $6 to $7 per week; day-board, $1.50; single meals, 50 cents.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 146 AND 148 WABASH-AV.—Room, with board, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $7 to $10 per week; day-board, $1 per week.

Country.

HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL—THIS ELEGANT hotel on the lake-shore, one hour's ride from the city, will be open for the season June 1. Applications for rates will please apply for rooms at the hotel or by letter. CLEVELAND & BENNETT.

PLEASANT ROOMS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT South Evanston, near depot. References given and required. Address M 4, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT ROOMS FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to two gentlemen and wife, or two single gentlemen who are able to pay for first-class accommodations; none others need apply. Address A 50, Tribune office.

FOUR GENTLEMEN WITH GOOD REFERENCES can be accommodated with board for $36 per week. Address J 15, Tribune office.

THREE GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE A PLEASANT home with first-class board in a private family. Terms, $4 per week. Address J 16, Tribune office.

WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A LARGE UNFURnished parlor on first floor; place for horse and buggy; references exchanged. Address M 63, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—I WISH TO SECURE FOR A YOUNG lady and myself, in a first-class, private family, rooms and comforts of a home may be enjoyed, and where she will be surrounded by the best influences for her moral welfare. A permanent home with good table. References given and received. Address M 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE BOARD in a private family at reasonable rates; speaks English, German, and French. Address, giving terms and location, A 65, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COLLATerals, mortgages bought and sold; borrowers and investors solicited. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., No. 95 Clark-st.

COMMERCIAL PAPER AND MORTGAGES bought and sold; loans made on real estate. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6, 7, AND 10 PER CENT, IN sums to suit borrowers. Apply to WILLIAM LINDSLEY, 125 Washington-st. (basement).

MONEY TO LOAN—AT 6 AND 7 PER CENT, IN sums of $1,000 and upwards, on improved property in and near the city of Chicago. C. TAYLOR, 78 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply at UNION PRICE COMPANY, 125 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES OF INterest on improved real estate security in the city and Cook County; building loans a specialty. H. WILCOX, Room 3, 94 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE IN Chicago, Hyde Park, or Englewood. H. H. KOPP, Room 14, 95 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in Cook County, or on Illinois farms within 200 miles. B. La. SCHMIDT, 98 Reaper Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN HAND AT LOWEST RATES, on good inside improved property; also for building. D. LEONARD, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED—I WANT $12,000 FOR 12 MONTHS, FOR which I will pay 15 per cent, and place gilt-edge collaterals. Add 22 M 4, Tribune office, for five days.

WANTED—$10,000, IN TWO SUMS OF $5,000 EACH, at 8 per cent interest; no commission, on real estate worth double the amount; references; principals only. GEORGE H. ROZET, 102 Washington-st.

$1,500 TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED CITY property; long or short mortgage, 3 or 5 years; at 9 per cent. TURNER & SCHMIDT, 167 Randolph-st.

$3,000 I HAVE IN HAND $3,000 TO LOAN for a term of years on first-class real estate security. WILLIAM DICKINSON, 13 Orienta Building.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, at 10 per cent, and $3,000 at 9 per cent, for 3 or 5 years. Address L 68, Tribune office.

$7,000 OR LESS TO LOAN ON FARMS WITH in 50 miles of Chicago. HUNTING & CO., 99 Madison-st., Room 1.

$14,000 WANTED ON GOOD CITY REAL estate for 3 or 5 years at 8 per cent. Address or report to Room 26 Reaper Block.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, FROM $500 upward. Commercial paper wanted. H. J. CHRISTOPH, banker, 127 Randolph-st., corner of LaSalle.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—STRAY, A LARGE COW, DARK brown, cut in one ear, with calf. Address D. Kinsella, cattle-yards, Stock Yards, Town of Cicero. Inquire of CHARLES EKLUND.

LOST—ON 23D OF MAY, THREE MILCH COWS. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to 120 Bushnell-st.

LOST—A BLACK NEWFOUNDLAND SLUT, 9 months old, answers to the name of Nero; has lost its left ear. It will be liberally rewarded. 1 Ogden-pl.

LOST—ON HOYNE-ST., PLAIN GOLD RING, INside "C. J. D." inside. Reward paid on its return to 151 Washington-st., Room 13.

LOST—OR STOLEN—ON STATE-ST. CAR, MAY 8, a small purse, containing $30 cash, and note for $200, at four months, dated May 17, 1875, drawn by S. Daniels in favor of Rosenstein Brothers, and endorsed by him and H. Rothschild. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the note, and no questions asked. The public is cautioned against purchasing the note, as payment has been stopped. BLACK & ROTHSCHILD, 97 and 99 West Washington-st.

LOST—ONE PACKAGE OF GLASS PHOTOGRAPH negatives, supposed to be left on Clark-st. car, between Madison and Randolph-sts. Finder will please return the same to 30, 32, 34 West Randolph-st., third floor, and be liberally rewarded.

LOST—A WHITE, ESQUIMAUX DOG ON THE 26th inst., answers to the name of Nero or

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Postage Prepaid at this Office.

Daily, 1 year	$12.00	Weekly, 1 year	$ 1.65
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Sunday Edition	2.00	Ten copies	14.00
Double sheet	3.00		

Parts of a year at the same rate.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of John A. Stevens. "Daniel Boone."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Emerson's Minstrels.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Charles Pope. "The Robbers."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety Entertainment. "The Courier of Lyons."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

DUANE LODGE, No. 11, I. O. O. F.—Officers and Members—You are hereby notified to appear at the Lodge Room, 113 and 115 Randolph-st., Friday, May 28, at 9 a. m. sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, H. F. Marks. Funeral from 231 South Park-av.

H. R. HOPKINS, Sec'y. DAVID MELZER, N. G.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, May 27, 1875.

President GRANT made a brief address to the Sioux Chiefs in Washington yesterday. It was a plain, common-sense talk throughout, to the point, and without palaver. The evident intention was to convince the Indians that whenever they are found in the path of advancing civilization and settlement they must "move on" and get out of the way, and that the sooner this policy is understood by the tribes the better for all concerned, especially the tribes.

Lawyer JACKSON, the great Boston swindler and embezzler, was arresterday at Keysville, N. Y. His defalcations amount to about $700,000, and there will now be a spirited struggle among his victims to recover the largest possible portion of their losses and no questions asked. The magnificence of the crime has heretofore operated favorably for the criminal, and it will be interesting to note what the law officers of Boston are going to do about it in JACKSON'S case.

At the twenty-second annual Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Iowa, which began its session at Cedar Rapids yesterday, four ballots were had for Bishop, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Bishop LEE. There were present and voting fifty-seven clerical and lay delegates, and upon the last ballot the leading candidates were the Rev. J. H. ECCLESTON, of Philadelphia; the Rev. C. H. SEYMOUR, of Dubuque, and Bishop GARRETT, of Texas. No choice was made up to the hour of adjournment.

A new car-starter, intended to lighten the labor of horses, has been tested in this city, and found to work successfully. Now, if some one will invent a car-stopper, passengers will be happy. At present, parties desirous of getting on a car must run themselves out of breath, and then take the chances of being pitched headlong against the front door of the car, while those desirous of getting off must either be dumped out into the street in a horizontal position, or get handsomely caught by a car on the opposite track and be landed in the gutter. A car-stopper is needed quite as much as a car-starter.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a protest of Chicago importers, has submitted to the Attorney-General various questions of the utmost importance as affecting interior ports of entry, with a request for an early opinion concerning the matters in point, which are, in brief: 1. Does the act of July 14, 1870, abrogate the distinction between ports on the seaboard and interior ports, so as to allow a continuous voyage? 2. Whether this act abrogate the distinction between allowances for damage incurred on the voyage and for those incurred by fire or other casualty while in transportation under bond. 3. What is the effect of the re-enactment in the Revised Statutes of acts in conflict with the act of July 14, 1870? 4. Whether merchandise imported at New York prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1875, but arriving at the interior port subsequent to the passage of that act, is liable to the increase of duties there imposed.

In the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention yesterday GOV. HARTRANFT was renominated with great unanimity, as it was conceded that he would be. The fight was upon the nomination for State Treasurer, and it resulted in a victory for the CAMERON element, whose candidate, Mayor RAWLE, of Erie, was nominated by a vote of 149 to 74. Our dispatches indicate considerable bitterness of feeling on the subject, the nomination of RAWLE being regarded as a point gained for MACKEY, the present State Treasurer, whose accounts are now undergoing investigation. The ticket, it is said, will excite no enthusiasm, but it is calculated that party machinery and thorough organization will pull it through. The result of the Ohio election, however, which occurs previous to that in Pennsylvania, will have a strong influence upon the vote in the latter State. The Convention yesterday was only a partial victory for Senator CAMERON, who had tried to prevent a declaration on the third-term question. This declaration was made in the adoption, by a large majority, of a resolution of approval and adherence to the "unwritten law of the Republic," limiting to two terms the Presidential service; and expressing the unalterable opposition of the Convention to the election of any person to a third term.

The Chicago produce markets were very nervous yesterday. Mess pork was active and declined 70@75c per bbl, closing at $19.35 for June, and $19.65 for July. Lard was active and declined 40c per 100 lbs, closing at $14.22½@14.25 for June, and $14.45@14.50 for July. Meats were active and ¼c per lb lower, at 7¾c for shoulders, 11c for short ribs, and 11¾c for short clears. Highwines were inactive at $1.17 asked per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat was active and is lower, closing at 93½c cash, and 93½c for June. Corn was less active and ½@¾c lower, closing at 64c for June and 68½c for July. Oats were less active and again weak, closing at 58½c for June and 41½c for August. Rye was quiet at $1.06@1.06. Barley was dull and broke 15c per bu, closing at $1.20 asked for No. 2. Hogs were dull and 15c lower, closing weak. Sales mostly at $7.15@7.40. Cattle were moderately active and easy. Sheep were scarce and firm.

The Erie Railroad was yesterday placed in the hands of a Receiver, its President, Mr. JEWETT, having been yesterday appointed to that position by the New York Supreme Court. The event is one of unusual significance in its bearing upon the great railroad war, in which Erie, being tied up and helpless, was unable to protect herself. As Receiver, Mr. JEWETT will be no longer hampered by these disabilities, but, with his powers multiplied tenfold, and with the expenses of the road reduced to the cost of running it, he will be enabled to compete with the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio Roads, and, by forcing matters to a crisis, become a powerful agent in bringing the war to an end. As a means of averting a general strike among the employes of the road, who have for some time past been on the point of refusing to work unless their wages were paid, Mr. JEWETT will appeal to the Directors to take immediate measures for the payment of the workmen.

Ignorance and defective memory were developed yesterday in a remarkable degree among the Aldermen sworn in their own defense in the contempt case. It is astonishing to note how little some men contrive to know and remember at times when information and accurate recollection are exceedingly undesirable to themselves. Instead of the display of cheek and bravado which characterized the Council's deliberate violation of the injunction forbidding the canvass of the fraudulent returns, the Mayor and Aldermen come into court roaring as gently as any sucking dove, and plead, forsooth, and also swear, that they had not seen, or read, or heard of, or talked about the opinion of City-Attorney JAMIESON, which was applied for by the Mayor, and was the chief topic of conversation about the City-Hall for several days. It is one thing to commit a wrong act, and another thing to take the consequences like men. If the Mayor and Aldermen acted upon principle in disobeying the injunction, what has become of the principle? Has it been lost sight of in the fear of imprisonment and fine? If not, why do these full-grown legislators plead the baby act, and seek to escape the responsibility of a willful and deliberate defiance of the Judge issuing the injunction? They may, by this sort of crawfishing, escape the contempt of court; the contempt of the people they have already incurred.

THE CITY BUDGET.

The present fiscal year of the City of Chicago began on the 1st of April, and two months of the year have nearly passed. The estimates of the various Departments have been presented, and the subject has been before the Committee on Finance, but no action has been had as yet.

The question at issue is, Will the Common Council make appropriations amounting to $7,000,000, as advised by the Boards, or $5,200,000, as advised by the Comptroller?

There were $1,800,000 of last year's appropriations unexpended at the beginning of the present fiscal year. All this money is to be reappropriated, and the question now before the Finance Committee is, whether that Committee will report an ordinance appropriating $7,000,000 in addition, or $5,200,000 in addition. The question is one of great interest to the people of this city. It is a question whether the rate of tax for city purposes shall be 18 or 24 mills. There is a difference of 6 mills on the dollar—a liberal tax in itself—between these two propositions, involving nearly $2,000,000 of additional tax. Last year the rate of tax was 18 mills. The Comptroller's estimate calls for nearly the same amount of money levied last year; the Boards' estimate for $1,800,000 more, requiring an increase of the rate of tax to 24 mills.

To increase the rate of tax over that of last year is to threaten the property-owners with confiscation. These people have, with great difficulty, been rebuilding the city; they are paying taxes on that rebuilt property, much of which is as yet unproductive; to add 33 per cent to the rate of taxation at this time is an act not only of oppression but of cruelty.

The levy of such a tax for the avowed purpose of covering current expenditure is calculated to destroy our city credit. If it were a tax to pay off the debt, it might be regarded as intended for the benefit of the public creditors, though it would be no less an injustice and oppression. But when this increase of tax is to enable the Council to engage in more lavish expenditure for current purposes, when it is to increase the salary fund, to employ more policemen, to build more school-houses in remote districts to benefit real estate speculators, to buy real estate and erect new engine-houses in place of renting the premises needed, to make more contracts, and pay more liberal prices,—in short, to spend more public money,—the increase of tax is a reproach and a disgrace to the city.

The public look to the Finance Committee of the Common Council to give the weight of their authority and influence to the side of moderation and economy and against waste and extravagance. If that Committee will report an ordinance limiting the appropriations to the estimate of the Comptroller, and will resolutely adhere to it, and oppose and vote against all increase, they will merit the thanks of the community, and really do a great work for the city.

There is a controversy just now between the West Side Horse-Railway Company concerning fragmentary tickets offered by passengers. The fare on the railway was 5 cents a ride. This fare is still the legal rate, except where tickets are bought. These tickets are sold—12 rides for 35 cents, or 25 rides for 70 cents. This is less than 3 cents a ride. The Company declare that tickets are torn in to two or more parts, and are offered in payment of fares. For instance, a man having a 25-ride ticket will cut into several parts and distribute them among the members of his family. This destroys the identification of the ticket, and defeats the policy of selling 25-ride tickets to be used as a whole. Fares without tickets are 5 cents each. The Company also represent that conductors frequently give their friends free rides by punching the tickets on numbers already punched. A ticket thus punched more than once on the same number is easily detected, and when it is presented to a strange conductor the fraud is exposed. To avoid this exposure, the ticket is then torn, and part only of it is presented. To prevent these two abuses, the Company has given orders to all its conductors to receive as no mutilated tickets, and the consequence is that passengers holding such tickets are frequent. In the case of Mr. FLOYD, who was ejected from a car and tried before Justice SCULLY for disorderly conduct, he presented the entire ticket, though cut in two parts. The Justice decided that, as the whole ticket was presented, it could not legally be disputed by the Company, and he discharged Mr. FLOYD. This case of mutilation was, however, of an exceptional character; the rule being only to present a fragment of the ticket. The issue of tickets at a reduced rate per fare was a voluntary act on the part of the Company, which, we suppose, they can withdraw or abandon at their pleasure, or to which they can add the condition that, as the ticket they sell is not twenty-five tickets, but one ticket good for twenty-five fares, the whole ticket must be presented each time, and, if this condition is not legal, it practically reduces all fares to the rate of the ticket system. Where there is no purpose to commit a fraud, of course this regulation or any other will be deliberately and willfully resisted on every occasion; but we do not believe that any considerable number of persons have any purpose to violate the rule of the Company. But multitudes of persons never heard of the rule, and carelessly, by accident or otherwise, mutilate their tickets, sometimes tearing off and throwing away so much of them as is already punched. The most certain preventive of quarrels on this subject is to have the condition that no mutilated tickets will be recognized conspicuously posted in every car. This will have the effect of putting an end to all cases of honest mutilation. The others must be dealt with some other way.

BEECHER'S SOMERSAULT.

When the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be, but, when the Devil got well, the Devil a monk was he. Prior to the institution of the scandal trial, Mr. BEECHER was striking out vigorously in a liberal direction, and astounding the more conservative Congregationalists with his erratic notions on theological subjects, chief among which was his abolition of hell. When the scandal was made public, however, and the case came to trial, then Mr. BEECHER suddenly became evangelical, and preached sound, square doctrine, which would not have offended even Prof. PATTON,—the PATTON of the SWING trial, not the other PATTON. Now that the evidence is all in, however, and the tiresome case draws to a close, Mr. BEECHER once more drops his strict evangelical habit, and starts off again upon the radical course. On Sunday last he preached upon "Sectarianism," from which we make a few extracts. With regard to sectarianism, Mr. BEECHER said:

> Sectarianism is not the fruit of liberty but the fruit of compulsion; it does not come from liberty of conscience; sects are produced by imperiousness, by arrogance of that side of the Church that regards itself as infallible, and that side of the Church is the majority always; so that sectarianism is not the disease of liberty, it is the disease of its absence.
>
> You might wipe every church from the face of the earth, or burn every Bible, and those great causes from which originally sprang religious worship, churches, and the Bible, those fundamental causes still existing with primitive power would reproduce them.

With regard to the scientific tendencies of the age, Mr. BEECHER said:

> The scientific investigations of our time are going to be as the grasshoppers are to the trees of the West—they will eat off the leaves of 10,000 archæological inquiries, and if these essential truths are developed more perfectly, if the philosophy of the mind goes on, you may be sure that a great many customs, a great many ecclesiastical laws and orders will lose their prestige and authority for being divine, a great many things that men have been taught to reverence and to hold as being revealed of God will be thrown off, and there will be a substitution of new things for the old, a substitution of new organizations, new liberties, but there will be nothing changed by any progress of science that will touch the foundation.

Mr. BEECHER concluded with a sop to the Pope, which will undoubtedly relieve the mind of the Holy Father upon the subject of Congregationalism:

> All through the history of the world people have been divided upon the most trivial things. The whole Christian world at one time was divided about Easter Day. Oh, miserable man that I am! I was 30 years old before I knew anything about Easter, and even now I don't know what Easter means. What divides Rome and Brooklyn? How do I differ from my dear and venerable brother PIUS IX., and stand apart over against one another? He does not fear me, and I certainly don't fear him. On grounds of morality we are the same; on the constituent elements of human character, the great questions of right and wrong, on the questions of the sinfulness of men and of the formation of Christian character in Christ Jesus. Are we divided on these? Not at all; and if the Pope be orthodox on these, then I am a Papist, and if I am orthodox on them, then is the Pope a Protestant. The points on which we differ are secondary; we agree in all the essential elements.

All of which goes to show that Mr. BEECHER is feeling better; that he is out of his cave of gloom, and no longer on a ragged edge, and that he has confidence in the jury. And why shouldn't he, when we find in the *Star*, the BEECHER organ, the following attempt to influence the jury:

> With the close of the case comes the question of compensation for the jury. If they agree upon a verdict, we see no reason why they should not be paid $5 per diem for every day from the beginning till now. No man sees the necessity for a verdict, one way or the other, more clearly than the learned Judge who presides at the trial. To come to no determination of this case would be an insult to the people, a blow to the jury system, an outrage on the litigants. Either the plaintiff or the defendant deserves a verdict.

Which is tantamount to saying $5 per day for a BEECHER verdict; $2 per day for a TILTON verdict.

THE CURE FOR SMUGGLING.

The New York Board of Trade has hit the nail on the head in its resolutions concerning the prevalence of smuggling at that port. It declares that the evil is due to two causes,—a demoralized Civil Service and an "extortionate and exorbitant" tariff. It says the most effective remedy would be the establishment of a tariff for revenue alone. And it concludes by expressing its protest against "the degrading immorality of the wholesale trade in smuggled goods by the merchants of this city,"—that is, of New York. We commend this last statement to the careful consideration of the Eastern journals which have recently amused themselves by attributing the growth of Chicago at the expense of New York to the wholesale smuggling here and the rigid honesty of the mercantile community there. These charges have been utterly ludicrous from the beginning, in view of the sworn evidence that the great firm of H. B. CLAFLIN & Co. bought $460,000 worth of smuggled silks from a nominal wine-dealer at prices that in themselves were proof of the crime. The New York Board of Trade has now expressed its opinion of these foolish reports, and has fixed the sin of smuggling on New York, where it belongs. Good may yet come out of this evil. The loss incurred by the revenue is said to be about $3,000,000. This is probably much too low an estimate, but if the disclosures lead to the enactment of a revenue tariff, the saving to the people will are long amount to a hundred times this sum. It is a matter of mathematical demonstration that a high tariff and smuggling are cause and effect. When the profit to be gained by evading the customs laws more than pays for the risk, the risk will infallibly be run. If England, with a small coast-line and a splendid system of revenue guards, could not prevent or even sensibly decrease smuggling until she replaced her protective by a revenue tariff, what can we, with a coast-line thousands of miles long and a Civil Service unparalleled for badness in Christendom, outside of Spain, expect to do? The New York Board of Trade is right. Let the tariff be revised. This is the first need. Civil-Service reform is the next. At a meeting of the New York importers of dry goods, a few days ago, the Chairman, Mr. JOHN R. WATERS, said: "Whatever reforms may be arrived at in mitigation of the difficulties which beset honestly-inclined importers, a satisfactory solution of the smuggling question will never be attained until the country fully recognizes the impolicy of having Departmental officials superseded in their appointment for political reasons." This view has now been partially indorsed by the accredited representative of the whole mercantile community of New York. It is somewhat too sweeping, because the enactment of a revenue tariff would take away most of the chances of dishonest profit, but, if this could be coupled with that, the reform would be complete. Revenue-reformers and Civil-Service reformers should be encouraged. Their beliefs have made many converts within the last few weeks.

THE NATIONAL TREASURY.

The well-informed Washington correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* furnishes a statement of facts concerning the financial condition of the Treasury during the present fiscal year. The Government fiscal year begins July 1, and the receipts and expenditures for each quarter of the present year are thus stated:

	Receipts.	*Expenditures.*
First quarter	$ 80,884,296	$ 85,318,499
Second quarter	62,561,717	56,714,804
Third quarter	76,598,746	78,198,622
Total, nine months	$219,944,749	$220,233,514

It will be seen that up to the 1st of April there was an excess of expenditures of over two millions of dollars; but during April and up to the 15th of May there was an increase in the receipts, both from customs and internal revenue. The deficiency in the first nine months of the year, as given, does not include the sum paid into the sinking fund and for the redemption of legal tenders, which would have made the deficiency about six millions of dollars. Taking the improved receipts for April and May, it is now thought that the aggregate receipts for the year will be, customs, $156,000,000; internal revenue, $112,000,000; total, $268,000,000. The estimated receipts made a year ago were $262,000,000. But the expenditures for the year have been recklessly increased by the spendthrift appropriations made by Congress. The Secretary also will carry out his policy of paying into the sinking fund $31,000,000. The sum, however, will be taken from the amount of gold on hand, and while it will reduce the balance of cash on hand, will not enter into the general account of receipts and expenditures, though it certainly ought to do so. It is an expenditure of money raised by taxation, and is in every sense an expenditure.

The Secretary of the Treasury has already purchased over $7,000,000 6 per cent bonds for the sinking fund, and the other $24,000,000 will be redeemed on the 11th of June. He has now on hand $71,600,000 in gold. Out of this he has to pay this $24,000,000, and $25,000,000 of July interest. He has, however, but $3,500,000 currency on hand, and may have to convert gold into currency to meet current expenditures. That the year's expenditures exceed the year's income is the fault of Congress. The tinkering at the revenue bills added nothing to the income of the Treasury. At the close of 1875, the amount of the outstanding 6 per cent bonds will be reduced to $1,067,000,000, and the 5 per cent bonds will amount to $615,000,000. The annual charge for interest will be $95,000,000.

MORE COLLEGE RUFFIANISM.

That fresh-water college at Ann Arbor, Mich., is again in difficulty. In point of fact, it is very remarkable when that fresh-water college is not in difficulty. Whenever it is in difficulty, it is safe to presume that brutality and ruffianism are at the bottom of the difficulty, as happens now. This time it appears that a circus came to Ann Arbor. As happens among rural students attending a fresh-water college, a circus is an event which forms a notable episode in the college routine, and this event was so notable that the students attended it in a body. The influence of the sawdust and general hoop-la proved to have been too much for the rural young gentlemen who pursue the esthetics, moralities, and brutalities at this college, so that, when they arrived at the college grounds, the Freshmen and High-School boys indulged in a rush, as well as the other gentlemanly exercises of throwing each other over fences and holding each other under pumps for compulsory ablution. The result was that one young man had his shoulder broken and another had his collar-bone fractured. This having been accomplished, the rushing parties seem to have been temporarily satisfied, although the dispatches announce that the respective parties are preparing for another trial of their strength at an early day. This being the case, one of two remedies ought to be applied. Either the police of Ann Arbor, if Ann Arbor have police, should prepare to do a little rushing on their own account, or the Faculty of the Michigan University should promptly expel the ringleaders and principal offenders in this brutal business. It is not the first time this offense has been committed. A year ago the classes were suspended for rushing, and at that time the Faculty expressed its determination to suppress this brutal amusement. It now remains to be seen whether the University of Michigan is run by the Faculty or by the students. If by the former, it is safe to say that these ruffianly young gentlemen, or gentlemanly young ruffians, will have an opportunity to make another rush. If by the latter, then we may expect brutality to continue. The Faculty, however, as well as the people of Ann Arbor, ought to understand by this time that their University is gaining a bad reputation by these brutal practices, which once obtained in the salt-water colleges, but were dropped in those institutions long ago. They ought to remember also that it is now expected of colleges that they will instruct young men to be gentlemen as well as to excel in Latin and Greek. That course of study, however, does not seem to be included yet in the curriculum of many colleges.

Is there not danger that our detectives and police officers are standing too much upon etiquette with reference to gamblers? On Tuesday night a squad of officers visited some of the notorious South Side gambling houses, but were refused admittance on each occasion by the gentlemanly colored men who presided at the front doors, whereupon the police officers immediately took their departure without disturbing the inmates. It is not reported that the officers offered any apologies to the sable door-keepers for troubling them to answer the bells, but we presume such polite police would not fail to do so. How have times changed since those days of CY BRADLEY and JIM DONNELLY, when these officials quietly deposited gentlemanly door-keepers of this sort in the gutter, went in without knocking, and confiscated the gentlemanly inmates, implements and all, without any unnecessary remarks or nonsense of etiquette. The old policemen of Chicago meant business when they stirred up gamblers; but gamblers did not rule the city then.

On the 24th day of June, 1874, St. JOHN'S Day, the corner-stone of the Chicago Custom-House was laid with Masonic honors. The ceremony was very impressive and expensive. The Masons from round about came to participate in it. They examined the building, and expressed their opinions on it. They tried it. A verbatim report of the ceremony shows that the following remarks were made:

> Deputy Grand Master—Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be square. The craftsmen have done their duty.
>
> Senior Grand Warden—Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be level. The craftsmen have done their duty.
>
> Junior Grand Warden—Most Worshipful Grand Master, I find the stone to be plumb. The craftsmen have done their duty.
>
> Grand Master—This corner-stone has been tested by the proper implements of Masonry. I find the craftsmen have skillfully and faithfully done their duty; and I do declare the stone to be well formed and trusty; truly laid and correctly proved according to the rules of our ancient craft. May the building be completed amid the blessings of Plenty, Health, and Peace.
>
> The Craft—So mote it be.

It remains to be seen how this flattering report and invocation will tally with the professional opinion of BAZETTOW'S Commissioners.

PERSONAL.

Col. Sellers has gone to sell his eye-water in Europe.

President GRANT is said to have trimmed his whiskers a la BURNSIDE.

An interviewer tells an anxious world that JEFF DAVIS is getting fat.

Boston doctors clamor for the running of open cars to enliven their depressed business.

The little red bug who kills the grasshopper is said to be always desirable, except near a bedstead.

Ex-Gov. POWERS, of Mississippi, was wedded to a girl the day she was BORN, and she was then over 20.

DAVID WARD WOOD, of the *Western Rural*, gives the address at the Farmers' Institute, Freeport, this evening.

GEORGE WILKES should feel happy. SWINBURNE is defending SHAKESPEARE. Between the two the bard will have a good time of it.

OLIVER CROMWELL keeps hotel in New York State, and the paragraphists are making unpleasant allusions to one of his Parliaments.

MR. FOWLE, of Westport, Me., aged 65, rows 18 miles a day in a skiff without feeling it. That sort of old bird is not to be caught with chaff.

The "swell-heads" of Cincinnati are quarreling, according to the *Enquirer*, as to the disposal of REUBEN SPRINGER'S $125,000 for a music-hall.

MATT CARPENTER is to defend the Whisky-Ring. The rumor that CHANDLER was to assist otherwise than indirectly is, of course, without foundation.

A Milwaukee Judge has decided that a husband is no relation to his wife. Then he can be no relation to his wife's relations, which is cheering news to the race.

The example set by MASON, LLOYD, and WHEACTUP of giving Sunday lectures to rich people at 10 cents has been imitated by enterprising gentlemen of Springfield, Mass.

Gen. PRYOR'S health has been so seriously injured by the foulness of the Brooklyn courtroom that his physicians have ordered him a trip to Europe. Therefore, exit PRYOR.

MR. FRANK B. MARSHALL, real estate dealer, suffers some annoyance at being confounded with the FRANK MARSHALL who testified in the GARRITY bunko case. We are desired to state that Messrs. F. B. M. and F. M. are altogether different persons.

The wife of WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN, law reporter of the *Inter-Ocean*, left last night to sail from New York on the steamship EGYPT, of the National Line, Saturday, for England. A six months' absence will embrace a visit to her parents in Stafford, as well as to friends in France and Ireland.

From Canadian sources we learn that Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, the distinguished politician and ex-Governor of the Barbadoes and Demerara, will, early in June, lead to the altar Mrs. EMILY LOUISA SULLIVAN, widow of the late Hon. ROBERT BALDWIN SULLIVAN, a prominent Canadian politician and Judge. Sir FRANCIS HINCKS was first known to fame as the editor of the Toronto *Examiner*, somewhere from 1835 to 1840. In the latter year he became one of the well-known BALDWIN-LAFONTAINE Administration, which, under the Governorship of Lord SYDENHAM, succeeded in establishing the present form of responsible Government in Canada. The late Judge SULLIVAN, together with J. HERVEY PRICE, DOMINICK DALY, and others, was also a member of this ministry. Since that time Mr. HINCKS has held the office of Inspector-General under successive Administrations until appointed about 1860 to the Governorship of Barbadoes. Returning to Canadian political life he again held within the last few years the office of Minister of Finance, which he resigned to retire into private life. Mr. HINCKS is now in the neighborhood of his 70th year, but is in the enjoyment of a vigorous mental and physical old age. Mrs. SULLIVAN is about 64 years of age, and is also in the best of health. She is well known in Canadian circles on account of her highly-cultivated social and literary qualities. During life, Sir FRANCIS HINCKS and Judge SULLIVAN were fast friends, and the present union is said to meet with the hearty approval of their friends and many children, among whom is Mr. WILLIAM B. SULLIVAN, of the *Inter-Ocean*. Immediately after the wedding the distinguished couple will leave for an extended Continental tour, from which they will return to the residence of Sir FRANCIS, at Montreal.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—J. Louis, W. Gibson, New York; W. R. Ruddock, Boston; B. Bersely Cole, San Francisco; J. F. Weston, U. S. A.; Charles M. Thorpe, Philadelphia; Lee Chamberlin, Troy; Gates Barnet, Syracuse; H. Aylwin, Canada; George W. Moss, Montreal; J. Arthur, St. Louis; O. D. Case, Hartford; H. R. Holger, San Francisco; T. W. Gould, Boston; J. J. Harrington, Detroit; John Wasson, Arizona; Gen R. M. Berg, Connecticut; T. W. Pemberton, Richmond; D. G. Stone, Lake Superior; J. W. Wood, Texas; E. R. Jenkins, Boston; A. R. Conkling, New York; R. T. Underhill, St. Louis.... *Grand Pacific*—M. F. Dimpfel, Baltimore; C. J. Monfort, St. Paul; E. A. Chapman, Iowa; Stephen S. Hoe, New York; Leo Rood, Trenton; A. J. Cooper, Milwaukee; I. B. Root, New York; J. M. Tuttle, DesMoines; R. R. Cornell, Buffalo; Joseph C. White, Louisville; Benjamin Chesley, Bangor; James Black, Kennebec; George M. Rockwell, Barnboro; James V. Mahoney, Rock Island; C. M. Van Duzer, Detroit; M. E. Hyman, L. Newburgue, New York; Theodore Arnstein, New York; E. B. Hibbard, C. B. Candee, St. Louis; F. H. Kingsbury, Columbus; R. Otis, Boston; John J. Cruikshank, Hannibal; Gen. George H Wright, Columbus.... *Sherman House*—H. Bush, Boston; Harvey Tilden, Cleveland; H. Gerge, Paris, France; Charles Howard, Brooklyn; James Davis, Pawtucket; R. W. Colwell, Pennsylvania; M. T. Wear, Rock Island; Matthew Griffin, Cincinnati; Prof. R. Billmeyer, Yale College; Arthur Bowers, Albion Horse, Maine; P. G. Leonard, Boston.... *Tremont House*—D. R. Wens, Colorado; W. R. Davis, New York; John C. Genk, Milwaukee; Capt. G. R. Shoemaker, Kansas; W. H. Perry, Boston; Thomas Bellamy, Baltimore; Wilder Barr, Massachusetts; J. S. Seward, New York; S. H. Beach, Cincinnati; F. W. Bishop, Philadelphia; Adolph Sam, New York; C. W. Jewett, Boston; George S. Gage, Ohio; H. C. Rose, Boston.

RAILROADS.

The Erie Road Passes into the Hands of a Receiver.

President Jewett Appointed to the Position by the New York Supreme Court.

He Will Now Be Able to Take a Hand in the Pending War.

Proposed Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Meeting in Chicago of Fast-Freight Representatives.

ERIE.

THE PRESIDENT APPOINTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Application was made this morning to Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court by Wilber M. Brown, representing the Attorney-General, and Mr. Laroque and Mr. MacFarland, representing the Erie Railway, for an order amending a suit of the people against the Erie Railway, which has been for some time pending, and for a Receiver of the road. The amendment virtually makes this a new suit, bringing in new parties and setting up new allegations, so as to bring within its scope all the Erie business. Judge Donohue granted the application, and appointed Hugh J. Jewett, the present President of the road, its Receiver. He is given by the order full power to run the road, and, for that purpose, to contract debts and pay debts arising for running the road within the past four months. All other debts he is prohibited from paying. The order also includes an injunction against the payment by the Company of any of its mortgage debts. Mr. Jewett immediately filed the necessary bond in $500,000 as an earnest of a faithful performance of his duty as Receiver. His bondsmen are Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, and ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan and S. L. M. Barlow. The appointment of Mr. Jewett was made at the suggestion of the Erie people. These proceedings caused no interruption to the regular course of business at the office or on the road. This action has been expected on Wall street for several days. Stock operators seemed to think that, while the event was dramatic enough, yet it placed Erie affairs in a somewhat better condition, as it concentrated everything in the hands of the Receiver.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 26.—At the opening of the Supreme Court (Chambers) this morning, Wilbur M. Brown, appearing as the representative of the Attorney-General in the suit of the people against the Erie Railroad, its Directors, and trustees of its various mortgages, moved before Justice Donohue the appointment of the Hon. Hugh J. Jewett as Receiver of the road. The Erie Railway and trustees of the mortgages were represented by Shipman, Barlow, Laroque, and MacFarland. The only affidavit presented was that of Wilbur M. Brown, which asserted the truth of the statements previously made as to the condition of the finances of the road, and asserted that "it has become necessary for the protection of the rights of the people that a Receiver should be appointed."

Justice Donohue granted the motion in an order duly defining the powers of the Receiver. Mr. Jewett is to assume his duties as soon as he shall have filed bonds in the sum of $500,000. The order requires him at once to file an inventory of all property of the road; empowers him to run it, as usual; to prosecute and defend suits at law, when the same shall be necessary; to pay salaries and wages; to borrow money; to redeem pledged securities, and, in fine, to do all things necessary for the proper prosecution of the business of the road.

The *Express* says: "The appointment of Mr. H. J. Jewett as Receiver of the Erie Railroad is the great topic of conversation in financial circles. The action of the Attorney-General in this matter was well received, and regarded as the best thing that could be done under the financial embarrassments of the Company.

"Erie has suffered severely from the cutting down of freight rates and passenger fares by the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Companies, and was perfectly helpless in the matter in consequence of her weak condition.

NOW.

Everything has changed. Mr. Jewett, as Receiver, has no interest to pay, and the expenses of the line are limited at most to the cost of running the road. Mr. Jewett, from being powerless as President of the Company, becomes master of the situation as Receiver. He can afford to do business cheaper than the New York Central, Pennsylvania, or Baltimore & Ohio Companies, most of which have dividends and interest to pay on large capital stocks and bonds. By forcing matters, he can bring the trunk lines to terms and end the railroad war."

One of the officials said the new state of affairs would not affect the traffic of the Company, unless there should be a strike. To prevent this, Mr. Jewett is about to appeal to the Directors to take some measures for the payment of the Company's employes, and thereby avert a strike, and a consequent total suspension of business.

THE JUNE INTEREST.

In regard to the meeting of next Saturday, and its proposition to raise sufficient money to meet the June interest, Mr. Jewett said he doubted that harmonious action on that matter could be secured.

IMPORTUNATE CREDITORS.

The Jefferson Car Company has brought suit against the Erie Railroad Company for rent in arrears for cars at $10,500 a month. The amount at issue for the time is $340,000, but as the lease is in dispute, the amount really at issue is $1,360,000.

To-day application was made to Judge Donohue in the Supreme Court (Chambers) for an extra allowance to plaintiffs. The Delaware & Hudson Company were made parties to the suit, and also applied for an allowance. On behalf of Erie it was urged that the highest basis on which allowance could be made was the total amount of the judgment, and that that would be extravagant, as it was really a suit for the quarter's rent, and the rest merely incident to it. The Court allowed the Jefferson Car Company $4,000, and the Delaware & Hudson Company $5,000.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

THE PROPOSED REORGANIZATION.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The Committee appointed by the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to form a plan for the future action of the bondholders, have made a report. It is proposed that Johnston Livingston, of New York City; Fred K. Billings, of Woodstock; George Start, of Boston; William Shaw, of Pittsburg; J. M. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia; and John M. Dennison, of Baltimore, shall constitute a committee to sell the railroad and other property of the Company, with a view to purchase for their benefit, all complying with the conditions of the plan, and assuming the management of the road; to attend to all financial matters necessary to the execution of the plan, and to place the railroad and its property again under the control of a Board of Managers, to be elected. The present stockholders are to surrender their certificates, and the stock of the Company is to be fixed as in the act of incorporation, and divided into "preferred" and "common preferred." Stock is to be created to the amount of $51,000, dividends on which, not exceeding 8 per cent, shall be paid before any dividends shall be paid on common stock. It is to be convertible, at par value, into any lands of the Company east of the Missouri river. First mortgage bonds, to amount of not more than $35,000 per mile, are to be issued on the usual terms, payable in forty years, and interest, and the sinking fund may be made payable in gold. These bonds are to be issued in the event of any and every default.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FAST FREIGHT LINES.

A meeting of the representatives of the Fast Freight Lines was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, but beyond the auditing of accounts no business of importance was transacted.

The General Freight Agents' Association will hold a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-day for the purpose of taking measures in regard to the present low rates, and establish a higher tariff to the East if possible.

INCORPORATION OF NEW COMPANIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26.—Articles of association of the Chicago & South Atlantic Railroad Company of the State of Indiana were today filed with the Secretary of State. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The length of the proposed road is to be 220 miles, and extends from the City of Chicago through the Counties of Lake, Martin, Jasper, White, Carroll, Clinton, Boone, and Hamilton, to Indianapolis, Marion County; thence through Shelby, Decatur, Ripley, Switzerland, Dearborn, and Ohio Counties, terminating at or near Rising Sun, on the Ohio River. The Board of Directors is constituted as follows: Frank Bowen, J. Cavendish Robinson, Thomas J. Rowe, of Chicago; Lycurgus Dalton, John H. Piercy, Will A. Peele, Jr., William O. Foley, of Indianapolis.

The Frankfort, Muncie & Bloomington Railroad Company filed articles of incorporation today at the Secretary of State's office. The capital stock is $2,000,000, and the object of the Company is to complete, construct, and own the abandoned and forfeited Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Road, from Muncie to the Illinois State line, on

WASHINGTON.

The Great Father Gives the Sioux Chiefs a Big Talk.

A Plain, Common-Sense Presentment of the Indian Question.

When Civilization Requires It, the Tribes Must Step Down and Out.

They Are Being Fed Now Only by the Generosity of the Government.

That Troublesome Port-of-Entry Matter Succinctly Set Forth.

Attorney-General Pierrepont's Opinion Requested upon Various Important Points.

THE INDIANS.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO THEM YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The reception of the Indians by the President this morning was accompanied by the scenes common to such occasions. The brief speech of the President to the Indians was characterized by plain common sense. It is important in that it foreshadows the President's policy with respect to the opening of all of the northern reservations and the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory. The President very plainly told them that, under the treaty of 1868, whose provisions the Indians have claimed are now violated, the Indians were guaranteed clothing for seven years and provisions for only five. The latter expired two years ago, and since that time the Government has appropriated for their use $1,200,000. This, the President told the Indians, was a gratuity on the part of Congress, and it might at any time be discontinued. Upon this portion of the speech one sentence seemed to touch the Indian heart, and to show that he has a very humane feeling for his posterity. This gratuity discontinued, the Indians, the President said, would be left in a barren country, unable to support themselves. In view of this, he wished to make an arrangement by which their wives and children might be secure for the future. Spotted Tail, who stood immediately at the President's left, here gave an earnest expression of approval, which was the only demonstration on the part of the Indians.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Spotted Tail, at the conclusion of the President's speech, stepped forward and, through a half-breed interpreter, arose to a personal explanation. He wanted to say that those newspaper men were liars. He had never said that the Big Chief (the Secretary of the Interior) was "a heap big liar." The men put it in the papers themselves. He did not call his friends "heap big liars." As this raises a question of veracity between Spotted Tail and your correspondent, among others, it may be said that His Excellency Spotted Tail was to-day guilty of a diplomatic untruth or last week his interpreter in private lied.

THIRD TERM.

An attempt may be made to twist one sentence of the President's speech to the Indians into a declaration upon the third term. The sentence was this: I want to see the provision made in such a way that they will have to be respected by my successor and other Administrations in the future."

INTERPRETATION.

The President was so careful to have his speech translated to the the Indians that he had four special interpreters besides the regular one. These four were instructed to interpret the President or the interpreter, in case there was any possibility of a misunderstanding. There can be no possible charge of misinterpretation.

THE POLICY OF REMOVAL.

There is every reason to believe that the President is fully committed to the policy of removing all the Indians to the Indian Territory.

Secretary Delano has long been in favor of this policy.

Senator Morrill, of the Committee on Appropriations, was requested to be present at this interview. He telegraphed back that he is fully committed to the policy of removing the Indians to the Indian Territory and that there is no other policy.

THE SIOUX TO-NIGHT.

In their private council, were inclined to ridicule the proposed removal to the Indian Territory. They said that they knew more about the West than the Great Father, and that the Indian Territory is not healthful. It is evident that the Indians have not understood that the Government is no longer under obligations to feed them. The Territorial Delegates are not in favor of this feature of the President's policy.

REGULAR REPORT.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The Sioux Indian delegation called upon the President, by appointment, to-day, accompanied by Gen. Corwin, the Acting Secretary of the Interior, and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Smith. They were received by the President in his private office. As each Indian entered he advanced to the President, and, being presented by the interpreter, shook hands with him. The Indians then arranged themselves in a semi-circle around the table, Spotted Tail and Red Cloud having prominent positions. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, including Gov. Pennington, of Dakota; Gov. Thayer, of Wyoming; ex-Gov. McCormick, of Arizona, and Senator Hamilton, of Texas.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President, through William Fuller, an interpreter, addressed the Indians as follows: "I want to say to the Indians to-day something about the object of bringing them here, and a few words for them to think about, but nothing for them to reply to at present. I have always been a friend to the Indians, and am very anxious to do what I think best for their good. The country where they now live, as they must be well aware, is entirely incapable of supporting them, and would the Government not please to give them aid. By the treaty of 1868, clothing was granted to them for thirty years, and provisions for only five years. The food and provisions, therefore, which have been given to them for the last two years have been

A GRATUITY ON THE PART OF CONGRESS,

and these may be taken from them at any time without any violation of the treaty. My interest now is to make some arrangement with them by which they and their children will be secure for the future." Several of the Indians expressed their approval of these sentiments by exclaiming, "Ugh." The President, resuming, said: "As I said in the beginning, it must be evident to them if the supplies of food should be withheld by the Government, it would be entirely impossible for the Indians to live where they are. Another thing to which I would call attention is this: They must see that the white people outnumber the Indians now about 200 to 1, taking all the Indians within the Territories owned by the United States. This number of whites is

INCREASING SO VERY RAPIDLY

that before many years it will be impossible to fix on any point within the limit of our territory where we can prevent their going. It will become necessary that the white people shall go from one place to another, whether occupied by the Indians or not, the same as from one State to another. For this reason it is very desirable that, while they should be situated where they would be able to get support beyond mere contingency, I do not propose to ask theirs, without their consent, to leave their homes where they were born and raised, but I want to point out to them the advantage to themselves and to their children. If they will accept such an arrangement as may be proposed to the east, there is territory south of where they now live where they can go to every much better country in every respect. If, however, they cannot be induced to come, and where game is now abundant, because none, such as buffaloes, elk, etc., are there to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] can be sent among the Indians to instruct them in the

ARTS OF CIVILIZATION,

the means of self-preservation and self-support. This year we have had great difficulty in keeping the white people from going to the Black Hills in search of gold, but we have so far prevented them from going. Every year this same difficulty will be encountered until the right of the white people to that country is granted by the Indians, and may, in the end, lead to hostilities between the white people and the Indians, without any special fault on either side. If such trouble should occur, and become general, it would necessarily lead to the withholding, for the time being at least, the supplies which the Government has been sending to them. All this trouble I want to avoid. I want to see them well provided for, in such a way that the arrangements will have to be respected by my successor and other Administrations for the future. I want the Indians to think of what I have said. I don't want them to say anything to-day. I want them to

TALK AMONG THEMSELVES,

and be prepared to hear from the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who are authorized to speak for me, and will be governed by my advice. This is all I want to say to them."

After a brief conversation between the President and the Rev. Mr. Hinman, the President turned to the Indians and said, through the interpreter: "I will say to them that what I have said will be written out, and they will have the words repeated to them by interpreters."

The Indians then withdrew, evidently disappointed in not having had an opportunity to reply to the President. They were in full costume, with a plentiful supply of paint and feathers.

PORTS OF ENTRY.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONFLICTING STATUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—The following, with the omission of the merely formal parts, is the text of the letter by which the Secretary of the Treasury to-day submitted the immediate transportation act to the Attorney-General for his opinion. This reference is occasioned by a protest from Chicago importers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 26, 1875.—*The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, United States Attorney-General*—SIR: I have the honor to request an expression of your opinion on a question of statutory construction practically affecting the administration of the customs system, and which arose under the following circumstances: The act entitled "An act to further protect the sinking fund, and provide for the agencies of the Government," approved March 3, 1875, provided, to a certain extent, for an increase of custom duties, taking effect with certain limitations as to merchandise imported on or after that date by letter dated April 7, 1875.

The First Auditor of the Treasury presented for the consideration of this Department the question whether merchandise imported at the port of New York previous to the passage of said act, but arriving at an interior port subsequently thereto, after transportation, without appraisement, under the act of July 14, 1870, was liable to the increased duties imposed by the said act of March 3, 1875.

The Department, by letter of the 24th ult., replying to the First Auditor, held, in substance, that, in the case supposed, the importation was complete on the arrival of the importing vessel within the limits of a port of entry with intent to unload, and hence, when such arrival was prior to March 3, 1875, that the increase of duties could not attach, although the importation was originally destined for the interior port, and did not arrive there until after that date. A copy of that letter is also inclosed herewith. This view of the law was adopted after a consideration of the several statutory provisions relating to the entry of merchandise as re-enacted in the Revised Statutes, Title 33, Chap. 4; to transportation on bond, as re-enacted in Chap. 7 of the same title; to allowance for damage sustained on the voyage of importation, of Revised Statutes, Sec. 2,926 and 2,927; to a license for injury occasioned by fire or other casualty while in transportation under bond from the port of entry to any other port, Revised Statutes, 2,984; and to withdrawals from bond after one year and within three years from the date of the original importation, Revised Statutes, 2,970.

The questions of damage, allowance, and of withdrawal from warehouse, are incidental to the main question, viz., When does the voyage of importation end? and are necessarily governed by the final determination of that question. Hence, the Department, as a logical sequence to its discussion of April 24, suspended by telegraphic instructions under date of April 26 the damage allowance theretofore made, and withdrawals without additional duty after one year theretofore permitted at interior ports under a previous ruling of the Department known as Synopsis No. 1,351 and 1,513, copies of which are also herewith inclosed.

The Department is now in receipt of a protest from sundry importing merchants at Chicago, requesting a reconsideration of the action of this Department.

The latter here refers to the reports of Collectors of Customs, and says:

These reports were called for by the Department with a view of developing to what extent, if any, it was practicable to have the damage allowances continued consistently with the construction of the law adopted by the Department of the 27th of April last.

These documents, together with said protest, contain the entire case as presented on behalf of the Western importers before this Department. I deem it proper in this connection to inclose also a copy of that portion of a report made by the New York Collector under date of Oct. 29, 1871, in which he emphatically recommended a repeal of all laws permitting an allowance for any damage incurred on the voyage of importation short of that loss.

The points upon which an expression of your views seems desirable, may be briefly stated as follows:

First—Whether the act of July 14, 1870, relating to immediate transportation in bond, abrogated the distinction previously existing between ports on the seaboard and in interior ports, so as to allow a continuous voyage of importation terminating at such interior ports, and attaching to merchandise thus imported the privileges, as well as the liabilities, formerly contained to importations at the seaboard ports, not withstanding such merchandise is, by the express terms of said act, to be entered at the port of first arrival, and notwithstanding it must, from the nature of the case, unload at that port.

Second—Whether the act of July 14, 1870, abrogated the distinction previously existing between an allowance for damage incurred on the voyage of importation and that incurred by fire or other casualty while in transportation under bond, as provided in the act of March 28, 1854.

Third—Assuming that such might be deemed the true construction of said act of July 14, 1870, as independent legislation, what different effect, if any, results from the concurrent re-enactment in the revised statutes of acts or parts of acts conflicting therewith, and heretofore referred to?

Fourth—Whether merchandise imported at New York prior to the passage of the Tariff act of March 3, 1875, but arriving under immediate transportation bond, without appraisement at an interior port subsequently to that date, is liable to the increase of duties provided for by that act?

The queries here suggested are not to be deemed categorical or in any sense limiting the expression of your views in the premises, but only as suggestive, it being the desire of this Department that you will consider the subject in a broad and comprehensive manner, to the end that a just and exact administration of the law may be effected. As the subject presented is of much practical importance, a speedy disposition of which is very desirable, I have the honor to request a reply with the return of the inclosures at as early a date as may be consistent with a proper consideration thereof. Very respectfully, (Signed) O. E. CONANT, Acting Secretary.

NOTES AND NEWS.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE LOTTERY MAN'S CASE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—L. D. Sine, through his attorneys, has sent a letter to the Post-Office Department demurring to the action of the Department in refusing to allow the use of mails for his lottery schemes. His attorneys ask for the law under which the action is taken, that they may bring the subject before the courts and thoroughly test the constitutionality of the law. They claim that the action of the Department virtually confiscates the private property of individuals, which is directly in conflict with the constitutional rights of persons.

Sine was yesterday bound over to await the action of the Cincinnati Grand Jury, upon the charge of using the mails in furtherance of his lottery scheme, designed to defraud the public.

THE POSTAGE FRAUD.

As soon as Congress convenes next December, the Postmaster-General intends to use his efforts to have the present law governing postage on third-class matter or transient newspapers so modified as to be more just and equitable.

MAIL CONTRACTS ANNULLED.

The Postmaster-General has issued an order annulling all mail contracts made with M. V. Nichols for carrying mails over six routes in Minnesota and twenty-four routes in Iowa. The order recites that when the contracts were made, they were supposed to be without taint of fraud, but it has been ascertained that they were fraudulent, and did not have the true and bonafide certificate of a Postmaster of the approval of the bonds as they fraudulently appeared to have, and it is ordered that they be cancelled and reawarded to the next lowest bidder.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW IN A MUDDLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—Secretary Bristow says that he has had few as difficult things to do as to do with about the Chicago Custom-House Commission. Persons in whom he has confidence have made directly contrary recommendations as to the proper course to be pursued.

10TH A DOCTORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 26—The State Convention of allopaths is largely attended. Several essays were read, the most important of which was that of Dr. Peck, of Davenport, on the nature of injuries from railroad accidents.

The State Eclectic Association also has a good attendance. Essays and a number of cases of interest.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Republicans Meet in State Convention.

Hartranft Renominated for Governor with Little Opposition.

Rawle, the Cameron Candidate, Nominated for State Treasurer.

Unqualified Opposition to the Third-Term Principle.

Notes and Comments---The Outlook.

PENNSYLVANIA.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 26.—The Republican State Convention to-day was not so largely attended as usual. Nearly all the delegates were present, but the outside attendance was comparatively small, indicating a decline in popular interest in politics. The nominations of Hartranft for Governor, and Rawle for State Treasurer, verify the prognostications generally made by knowing ones for some weeks past. Hartranft's nomination was made with great unanimity. The test vote between the two wings of the party—Cameron and anti-Cameron—was on State Treasurer. After complimentary ballots for various candidates, the Convention divided between Rawle, Cameron, and Strong, anti-Camaron. Rawle was nominated by a vote of 149 to 74 for Strong; the rest scattering. There was quite a struggle in the Committee on

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION,

in regard to the permanent Presidency of the Convention, between the friends of the Hon. W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, ex-Member of Congress, and Gen. Harry White, of Indiana, ex-State Senator, etc. Koontz was supported by Strong's friends and anti-Cameron men, and White by Cameronians and Rawle men. White was chosen by three majority in a committee composed of fifty members, a narrow escape for White, considering his speech was telegraphed to the newspapers two hours before his election.

STATE TREASURER.

Considerable disappointment was manifested by the friends of Strong and the anti-Cameron party at the result of the balloting for State Treasurer. The issue in this State is on the management of the State Treasury. The current expense fund of the State Treasury is now bankrupt, and an investigation of State Treasurer Mackey's accounts by a committee of the Legislature is now going on. As Rawle's nomination has been made by Mackey's friends, many Republicans regard it as unfortunate.

The general impression made by the nominations by Hartranft and Rawle is not such as to produce popular enthusiasm. Republican politicians, however, rely on party drill and political machinery under their control in Philadelphia and Allegheny Counties to pull the ticket through. Many say all depends on the example that will be set by Ohio in October.

SOME COMMENT

was excited by the speech of the temporary Chairman of the Convention, ex-Congressman Cessna, in which the issues of the War were reviewed, the repressive measures and election laws for the government of the Southern States passed by Congress indorsed, and all criticism of the action of the Convention denied to Republicans.

The present Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Russell Errett, peremptorily declines a re-election. Hon. Edward McPherson, ex-Clerk of the national House of Representatives; Col. William B. Mann, of Philadelphia, and Hon. H. M. Hoyt, of Luzerne, are named in connection with the succession to Errett. Indications point to McPherson as the coming man.

THE ANTI-THIRD-TERM RESOLUTION

adopted by the Convention reflects the wishes of nine-tenths of the Republicans of the State. Philadelphia office-holders threaten to imitate the example of the Federal officials in Gen. Hawley's case, in the Hartford, Conn., Congressional district, by striking the ticket.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

Many Republicans desired a resolution passed recommending a reduction of the Governor's salary, now, and since Hartranft's advent in the gubernatorial office, $10,000 per annum, with residence and household furniture thrown in. This was omitted.

Col. McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, was here working hard for the nomination of Strong for Treasurer. His paper will not support either Hartranft or Rawle. McClure says he would always rather vote for Republicans than Democrats, *ceteris paribus*, but cannot vote for the nominees of the Convention.

J. Donald Cameron, son of Senator Cameron, was on the ground, managing the Convention in person.

State-Treasurer Mackey, late resident of Pittsburg, was a delegate from Philadelphia. Some of the prominent men of the party, such as United States Senator Scott, were conspicuously absent.

The work of the Convention was speedily performed, the final adjournment taking place in three hours after the opening of the afternoon session.

THE CANDIDATES.

Both Hartranft and Rawle were formerly Democrats. The former was affiliated with the Democratic party until 1865, when he received the Republican nomination for Auditor-General. He was renominated for that office, and re-elected in 1868, and upon the death of Dr. Stanton, who had been elected to succeed him in 1871, he was continued in office by Gov. Geary until the election of 1872, when he was elected Governor.

Rawle acted with the Democrats until 1861. He is a descendant of an old aristocratic Philadelphia family. At present he is Mayor of the City of Erie, where he has resided for fourteen years.

[To the Associated Press.]

LANCASTER, Pa., May 26.—The Republican State Convention was called to order by Russell Errett, the Chairman of the State Committee, at noon. John Cessna was elected temporary Chairman. He expressed a hope for harmony, and referred to the many local interests represented and the conflicting views held, but had no doubt all would unite in support of the nominees. After roll-call, several committees, including one of thirteen on Resolutions and Platform, were appointed. The Hon. E. McPherson is Chairman of the Committee on Platform. The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock. During the proceedings resolutions were offered declaring against a third term and in favor of a strict adherence to the time-honored usages of the Republic. The resolutions were referred to appropriate committees.

At the afternoon session the Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President, Gen. Harry White; Secretary, C. D. Elliott.

PLATFORM.

The following declaration of principles was adopted:

1. The equality of all men before the law; equal rights to all, and special favors to none.

2. Harmony of National and State Governments. Both are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security.

3. Unity of the nation. We are one people. The Constitution of the United States forms a Government, not a league.

4. Faithful execution of the laws, an economical administration of the Government, integrity in office, honesty in all branches of the civil service, and a rigid accountability of public officers.

5. Protection to home industry, and a home market for home products.

6. Right of the laborer to protection, and encouragement, and promotion. Harmony between labor and capital.

7. Cheap transportation and closer intercourse between all parts of the country.

8. Free banking, a safe and uniform national currency adjusted to the growing wants of the business interests of the country, and a steady reduction of the national debt.

9. The public domain, being the heritage of the people, should be reserved for actual settlers exclusively.

10. The equalization of the bounties of soldiers, and a speedy settlement of all just claims arising out of the late war.

11. Honest men in office—men with brains enough to know dishonesty when they see it, and courage enough to fight it wherever they find it.

The first resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That we declare a firm and unqualified adherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely, and under the sanction of the most venerable of examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms; and we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third term.

The remaining resolutions indorse the administration of President Grant as among the most brilliant achievements in the annals of the country; eulogize Gov. Hartranft for the able manner in which he has discharged every duty prescribed upon him, and pledge the State for re-election; suggest a thorough investigation, by an able and experienced commission, of the whole subject of municipal taxation, in order to protect the people as well from existing maladministration as to prevent its recurrence; arraign the Democratic party for dishonoring the State by the unseemly and arbitrary exercise of the legislative power, and heartily approve of the efforts of the Government to bring to punishment defrauders of the revenue.

The resolutions were adopted.

THE WHISKY RAIDS.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 26.—Robert Kiewert, manager of the Menomonee Distilling Company, was arrested to-day under a warrant issued upon affidavit made before Supervisor Hedrick, charged with unlawfully changing the capacity of his distillery by putting up without notice a large vat with the usual connections and appliances of a fermenting-tub, under penalty of $1,000 to $2,000 fine and six months to two years' imprisonment. Kiewert was brought before Commissioner Bloodgood and the case continued till morning, when he will be tried with that of Hovey, the Storekeeper. At a meeting of distillers held last night, two-thirds of the distillers of the district being present, it was determined to hold fast to the agreement to shut down on or about the 1st of June for thirty-five or forty days, as each may decide. Assessments were made for prosecuting the suits to test the constitutionality of the law regulating seizures, and, up to this evening, between $10,000 and $11,000 have been actually collected. Kinnickinnick Distillery has permanently shut down, the owner going out of business. Collector Erskine is said to have written to Bristow to-night declining to resign, and demanding an investigation. District-Attorney Hubbell had not received anything from Washington as to his removal up to the close of office hours.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—O. P. Gilham has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger in the First District of Ohio, and Theodore Washburn and William P. Belden in the First Missouri Districts. The following dismissals were made to-day: In the First District of Illinois, George A. Vergho, George H. Muellen, John C. Foltz, and Theodore Shickel, Storekeepers; J. H. Hildreth, Otto Hartung, and E. F. Culverton, Gangers. J. W. Hargy, Gauger in the First Ohio District, has also been dismissed.

DAVENPORT, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 26.—About fifty barrels of whisky were seized by revenue officers in this city yesterday.

ILLINOIS EDITORS.

The Good Time They Are Having at Jacksonville—Future Movements.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., May 26.—The Illinois Press Association closed its regular proceedings at noon to-day. S. P. Rounds, of Chicago, was elected President, and Cadet Taylor, of Wenona, re-elected Secretary for the ensuing year. Gov. Beveridge and Speaker Haines being present, were invited to seats on the platform and each made a brief address. During the forenoon the ladies were taken into private carriages and shown the wondrous beauty of Jacksonville. In the afternoon the whole company, together with numerous citizens, visited the Institutions for the Feeble-Minded under charge of Dr. Wilbur, and the Deaf and Dumb under charge of Dr. Gillett. In each they were entertained for an hour or more by class exercises. The highest satisfaction was given. Many editors had never before availed themselves of the privilege of visiting these benevolent institutions, and had no adequate idea of the great work being done for the unfortunate wards of the State. At night the Association was favored with a grand musical entertainment by the Professors and pupils of the Conservatory of Music. The members were highly gratified, and enthusiastic in their praise. The entertainment concluded with a social party at the Dunlap House, where those who worship Terpsichore delighted themselves till a late hour. In the morning the company go to St. Louis, whence they take a boat for an excursion up the Mississippi River to St. Paul and other points.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 26.—On the invitation of the press excursionists, Mulliken's cornet band of this city started to Jacksonville this evening in order to furnish music for the trip on the Mississippi.

CROPS AND HOPPERS.

MISSOURI.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 26.—Three hundred farmers of Jackson County met at Independence to-day to devise ways and means to afford relief to the destitute and suffering. Reports from all parts of the county were, that the hoppers were destroying all the crops and fruits. They resolved to issue an address calling on the people of the county to assist the helpless. Five barrels of grasshoppers were caught in the public square yesterday. The farmers are cutting down trees for their stock. They eat the leaves. Straw is being placed on the racks for cattle. One farmer says that half of the farmers will be objects of charity in three months.

IOWA.

FORT MADISON, Ia., May 26.—The grasshoppers have already appeared in this, Lee County, Ia. It is stated and vouched for by reliable men that there are millions of them within a short distance from this city. So far no serious damage has been done, but fears are entertained for the future.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., May 26.—We are all feeling pretty good this week down here upon the prairies, that is, those of us who are obliged to earn our protected salt through the medium of our unprotected corn. "Only give the old man a chance, and he will pull through," was never more aptly spoken than with regard to the present agricultural lookout. Nine days ago ice in the horse-trough and Ulster overcoat; to-day beautiful May, warm, growing showers, corn all up, splendid stand, ground in fine condition, more corn planted than for seventeen previous years, and we shall be ready to commence cultivating it to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—For the Upper Lakes, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary or falling barometer, northeast to southeast and southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and possibly in the Lower Missouri Valley light local rains.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 26.—A heavy, dense, smoky atmosphere has prevailed for the past two days, especially to-day, taking the place of the five days of continuous dense fog which had prevailed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The steamship Great Western, which sailed yesterday for Bristol, England, has returned, her machinery being out of order.

QUEENSTOWN, May 26.—The steamship England, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Arrived, steamship Bothnia, from Liverpool; Thuringia, from Hamburg.

MOVILLE, May 26.—The steamers Prussian, from Montreal, and Utopia, from New York, have arrived.

OBITUARY.

CINCINNATI, May 26.—Information received here to-day of the death of Stephen S. L'Hommedieu at West Point last night, aged 70 years. Deceased was one of the pioneers of Cincinnati, and for many years President of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad.

Monograms in Dress.

Paris letter to New York Times.

Everything at present is enriched with monograms. Ladies wear around their necks in the evening their monograms of diamonds fastened to a diamond necklace. In the daytime they have monograms in enamel, gold, platina, or composition on their cloak fastenings and belts. Sleeve-buttons, lockets, and brooches are ornamented in the same way. Gentlemen wear initials of silver on onyx buttons on their morning coats; they have also initials cut on oxidized silver or platina to adorn their low hats. This is a Yankee importation. Those crossroads are also adding to Shoreditch and the parish to take

BLOWN UP.

Mysterious and Fearful Explosion in a Boston Drug-Store.

A Four-Story Building Blown Completely to Atoms.

Six Persons Killed and Several Others Badly Injured.

Record of Minor Casualties.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, May 26.—At 6:40 this evening, a terrific explosion occurred in J. D. Dows' drug-store, southwest corner of Washington and Lagrange street, No. 525 Washington street. At a late hour nothing definite was known of the cause of the explosion, but the wildest rumors are in circulation. At the time of the explosion there were known to be about twenty-two persons in the building proper, nearly all of whom were more or less seriously injured. The first intimation of the disaster was a deep rumbling sound similar to

THE REPORT OF AN EARTHQUAKE,

and almost simultaneously the walls of the building burst outward in every direction, and, falling in one confused mass, presented a scene of wreck seldom before witnessed, more complete than that of any buildings blown down by gunpowder during the great fire. The force of the explosion was almost beyond description, and the flooring and other inflammable materials at once took fire. The firemen went heroically to work to subdue the flames, and rescue the imperilled lives in the ruins. At this writing, the dead, bodies had been taken out, and three others extricated, who will undoubtedly die. A dozen or more have been sent to the City Hospital more or less injured. The building in which the explosion occurred is a four-story building with a front of thirty feet on Washington street, and a depth of seventy feet on Lagrange street. The ground floor was occupied by J. D. Dows, apothecary, and manufacturer of soda water.

In removing the mass of brick the firemen first came upon the body of a horse attached to a buggy [illegible] near the Lagrange street front under the debris.

THE WILDEST EXCITEMENT PREVAILED

Among the immense crowds of people present as the dead and wounded were being taken from the ruins, a large force of police kept back the populace. The adjoining buildings are more or less shaken and damaged from the effects of the explosion.

The second floor of Dows' building was occupied by S. D. Frazier, merchant tailor, who, with a workman, were taken out slightly injured. The next room back was occupied by Mrs. Lizzie Frazier and her little daughter. The latter died soon after being taken out. Mrs. Frazier was severely but not dangerously injured.

The third floor was occupied by Dr. Richardson, and he is not accounted for. Another room by Madame Lillie, Clairvoyant, and her husband, who were both saved, but the brother of the husband, who lived with them, is not accounted for.

The fourth floor was occupied by Annie Compton, a widow lady, who had a number of shoppirls boarding with her. The widow was taken out dead, but none of the girls have been accounted for.

In addition to the above, the following have been

TAKEN FROM THE RUINS:

Mr. Lord, 61 East Chester Park, in a dying condition; Mr. Daniel S. Frazer, not seriously injured; Mrs. Loring Gardner and her little son, not seriously injured; Hon. W. A. Coffin, not seriously injured; John J. Maloney, probably fatally injured; Morris Ackermann, in a dying condition; Farley, skull fractured and otherwise injured; John A. Stetson, slightly injured; Jacob Valois, badly cut; Martha Linden occupied an apple-stand on the corner. She was blown into the street and had an arm and leg broken. Thomas Cooney, badly cut; Samuel Farwell, manager of Dow's store, blown into the street and badly injured. Miss Lizzie Getney was rescued with great difficulty with slight injuries.

The above embraces the casualties, as far as can be ascertained at this late hour.

THE LOSS.

It is difficult to estimate the losses. That to the building proper is about $40,000. In view of the terrific explosion, and the general shaking of adjoining buildings, it is thought the losses will aggregate $100,000.

THE CAUSE.

Various theories are advanced as the nature and cause of the explosion, but nothing as yet is definitely known. The most plausible idea and that most generally accepted is that a gas generator in the cellar exploded. It is asserted, however, that there was nitro-glycerine in the house, and that no other substance could have caused such an instantaneous destruction of the building.

The dead body of Jas. M. Frawley, book agent, has been taken from the ruins. Other bodies are thought to be there. There is a large force still at work. The ruins are lighted by powerful calcium lights.

A FALLING SCAFFOLD.

COLUMBUS, O., May 26.—By the falling of a scaffold at the Central Ohio Hospital for the Insane here to-day, George Bowers, Jerry Ryan, Albert Gottlieb, and William Harmon, were killed, and Fred Kuntz and Ben Smith, it is thought, fatally injured. They fell a distance of 83 feet. One man on the scaffold made a descending jump of 30 feet, and, alighting on a wall, escaped without injury. During the excitement which prevailed, the tinners on one of the towers quit their work and left a soldering pot behind, from which the fire communicated to the roof and set fire to the tower, damaging it to the amount of about $5,000.

FATAL RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, May 26.—A son of Mr. James Turner, of North Lansing, was killed to-day by a runaway team. He was 13 years of age, and was a favorite with a large circle of friends. He was thrown out of the carriage at the crossing of the Jackson & Saginaw railroad, his head striking a car and killing him instantly.

UNDER A FALLING CHIMNEY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 26.—A storm passed over this city last night, resulting in considerable destruction to property. The chimney at Eden's lumber yard was blown down, crushing beneath it a young man named McClelland, who had sought shelter from the storm under the eaves of the drying-house.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., May 26.—Henry Miller, a lad of some 8 or 10 years of age, was drowned in the Sangamon while fishing to-day.

AN EYE PUT OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 26.—A little son of Cassius M. Niccolls, of LeRoy, lost an eye to-day by a splinter.

FIRES.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., May 26.—Fire was discovered this noon in the uncompleted stores adjacent and east of the Post-Office, caused by the carelessness of workmen who were putting on the roof. The splendid stores were entirely consumed; also the store south of the Post-Office. The new Post-Office building soon took fire near the third story, but, through the great efforts of the Fire Department, was got under control. One fireman had a leg broken by jumping from a ladder. Several other persons were injured by falling walls. The buildings were owned by Messrs. Dows & Ely. Loss on the four stores, $60,000, and on the Post-Office, by fire and water, $5,000; insured. No insurance on the new stores. The second floor of the Post-Office building was occupied by the *Times* Printing Company, Farmers' Insurance Company, and several law and insurance offices. Their losses are by water alone.

AT PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 27.—This morning about 1 o'clock fire was discovered in the sock-house of the steamer Mollie Rhett. With marvelous rapidity the fire spread, sending dense volumes of flame and casting consternation among the fleet moored on the Monongahela levee. The Rhett was soon destroyed, almost before the engine arrived. The Juniata, the finest steamer that plies up this river, was also consumed. She was valued at $75,000, and is uninsured. She was in the hands of the United States Marshal. The Mollie Ebert was valued at about $25,000; insured for $10,000. The Exchange was badly singed in her stern. Three barges were also destroyed. The total loss will amount to $125,000.

IAT BROOKLYN, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 26.—A dispatch reached this city this afternoon which states that a fire broke out in C. H. Libby's elevator, Brooklyn, Ia., which consumed that building, the warehouse, and corn-crib, as well as the large steam elevator of Col. W. E. Small. The fire also communicated to J. H. Conkling's lumber-yard, shop, and offices and a few little shanties in the vicinity, which were all consumed at 2:15. The fire is still raging, with a high wind from the east blowing. Large quantities of grain are being burned. Loss, so far, estimated at $17,000.

ON THE GRAND GRAND RIVER, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 26.—Two hundred and fifty cords of wood caught fire and was destroyed to-day from sparks from a river tug. The wood belonged to Klaas Browner, and was situated up the river at Beech Tree.

AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, May 26.—John Koehn's dwelling, on Locust street, burned this morning. Loss, $1,500, insured for $2,000, but insurance probably not collectable.

NEAR HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 26.—The cotton-mill of D. R. Smith, Pine Meadow, burned this morning. Loss, $100,000; insured for $40,000. Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

IN CHICAGO.

The burning of a pile of rubbish on a vacant lot on Wilcox avenue, between Western and Campbell avenues, caused the fire alarm from Box 413 last night at 9 o'clock.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

THE ENGLISH DERBY.

LONDON, May 26.—The Derby stakes to-day were won by Galopin, Claremont second. Eight ran horses started. Time of race, 2:47.

THE KENOSHA RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., May 26.—The first of the races took place here to-day. It was fine weather, but the track was a little heavy. There were thirteen entries for the 3:15 race, purse of $200, best three in five to harness. David H, a Waukegan horse, was the favorite, winning the first heat in 2:44¾, with Gen. Grant second and Billy Wasson third. The second heat was won by Gen. Grant in 2:45¾, with David H. second and Billy Wasson third. In the third heat David H. came in ahead in 2:46¾, with Billy Wasson second and Gen. Grant third. The fourth heat was won by David H. in 2:45, with Gen. Grant second and Billy Wasson third.

For the 2:30 race, purse of $400, best three in five, were entered Lady Mac, Phil Sheridan, Fox, and Independence. The first heat was won by Phil Sheridan in 2:34¾, with Fox second and Lady Mac third. The second heat was won by Fox in 2:31¼, with Phil Sheridan second and Independence third. The third heat was won by Lady Mac in 2:33, Phil Sheridan second and Fox third. The fourth heat was won by Phil Sheridan in 2:34¾, with Lady Mac second and Fox third. The fifth heat was won by Phil Sheridan in 2:36, with Fox second and Lady Mac third, thus giving Phil Sheridan first money, Fox second, and Lady Mac third.

MARYLAND JOCKEY-CLUB MEETING.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 26.—The spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club began to-day, with fair weather, good attendance, and a heavy track. The first race, ½-mile dash, for maidens, all ages, was won by Tom Ochiltree in 1:24½; Audubon second; Audacity third.

The Chesapeake stakes, for fillies 3 years old, 1¼ miles, was won by Fireworks in 2:25½; Aistraland second; Vinagrette third. Violet was left at the post. Invoice fell on the homestretch, throwing his rider.

The handicap stakes for 4-year-olds, mile heat, were won by Piccolo; time, 1:52¾, 1:51¾, 1:56½, 1:57½. Dublin was left at the post at the start, and the Moxier was distanced in the first heat. The second heat was dead between Countess and Piccolo. The

MONEY AND COMMERCE

FINANCIAL.

The shrinkage in the grain and provision markets is the leading topic in commercial and financial circles. When prices are going up everybody is happy, for even those who within a week may have lost largely on sales if up in deeper than ever, hoping to make more than they lost by a continued rise in the market. Taces now are by no means so cheerful, for, since the decline commenced, the losses on grain and provisions actually in store here foot up into the millions. On 5,000,000 bu of wheat a shrinkage of 10c per bu—and it has been fully that, or more—amounts to $750,000. If to this be added the loss on corn and other grains and provisions, well-informed parties estimate the sum at fully $2,000,000. But this is not all. The loss is doubtless greater on options than on the stuff actually in store, so that it may be safely estimated that the shrinkage on property and options in this city would be at least $3,000,000.

If this tremendous loss fell entirely upon our own dealers, many of them would doubtless go under; but more than half of it—some say three-fourths—we are assured, falls upon speculators in all the surrounding States. They have sent their money here without stint, and sustained and even carried prices to higher figures during the rise by the funds they have put up as margins through their brokers and commission houses. Time for the loss has been so widely and so evenly distributed that operators, with one or two insignificant exceptions, have been able to bear it.

There was rather a active demand for money yesterday, owing, doubtless, to some bank balances running rather low on account of checking to keep up margins, and the stimulus of the splendid weather for the last few days on general business was also felt. Some of the banks report a satisfactory line of discounts, while others have a large amount of idle capital. All of them, however, have an ample supply for all the legitimate demands of customers. All really good paper is cheerfully taken. Regular customers are charged 10 per cent for discounts, while, as usual, some of the banks would gladly take short time and call loans with approved collaterals at 6@8 per cent.

Street rates nominal at 6@18 per cent. Very little doing.

The market for New York exchange was decidedly weak. Par and 50 cents per $1,000 were the outside figures between banks. Probably 25 cents covered the most of the sales. As between banks the market was irregular and unsteady during the day.

The bank clearings were $1,800,000.

Money in all the seaboard cities continues to be very abundant. Yesterday we quoted from New York and Boston papers. Of the

PHILADELPHIA

market, the *Ledger* of Monday says:

"Saturday last ended another week to the next preceding eight or ten without a particle of change in the rates of discount. Call loans continue quoted at 3, 4, and 5 per cent, strictly first-class two-name paper at 5 per cent, strictly first-class single-name paper at 5@6 per cent, loans on Government collaterals at 5 per cent, and on first-class bonds and stocks at 6@7 per cent."

The dealings in Government securities, owing to the high prices at which they rule, are confined mainly to selling and reinvesting in city and county bonds. An inspection of the following tables will explain this movement. We quote:

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	124½	124½
United States 5-20s of '62	116¾	117
United States 5-20s of '64	117	117¼
United States 5-20s of '65	120¾	120¾
5-20s of '65—January and July	121	121½
5-20s of '67—January and July	123¾	124
5-20s of '68—January and July	123¾	123¾
10-40s	117¾	118
United States new 5s of '81	116¾	116¾
United States currency 6s	124½	
Gold, 115¾@116.		

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Bonds.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. bonds	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. sewerage	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. water loan	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
Chicago City 7 ₱ ct. certificates	98 & int.	
Chicago City 6 ₱ ct. certificates	96 & int.	
Cook County 7 ₱ ct. bonds	102½ & int.	103½ & int.
West Park 7 per cent bonds	93	& int.

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	2	3
First National Bank	160	165
Fifth National Bank	300	
Commercial National Bank	163	165
German National Bank	102	
Corn Exchange National Bank	150	
City National Bank	130	135
Home National Bank	100	100
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co	108	108½
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	100	
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co	155	160
Union National Bank		130
Union Stock Yard National	150	
Hide & Leather Bank	100	
Commercial Loan Company		90

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	130	143
City Railway, West Side	122½	127¾
City Railway, North Side	101	105
Traders' Insurance Company	112	115
Chamber of Commerce	75	80
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company	137	140
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	85¾	86¾
Pullman Palace Car Company, ex. div	94½	95½
Exposition stock		90
District of Columbia 3-65 (guaranteed by United States)	74	75

EUROPEAN FINANCES.

A year or two ago Dr. De Rierck, editor of the *Kapitalist*, in Amsterdam, Holland, visited the Northwest at the request of the bankers and capitalists of that city in order to personally inspect the character and prospects of our railways. Under date of May 0 he sends us the following letter. His expressions are sometimes a little involved; but his language will be readily understood:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In Holland the amount of "saved" capital, by which yearly State and railroad bonds are bought, exceeds that of the largest States of Europe. A great many of our countrymen invested their money in the United States bonds of 1881 and 1885, and took an enormous profit of it, at the end of the Civil War, because it was then quoted 50@60 for other investments, large annual interests being the first aim of such investors. Little acquainted with the resources and the financial position of several railroads and the classification of several States, of which the inquiries were often hindered by the obscurity in which these States and railroad companies were involved, they could not sufficiently separate the corn from the chaff. Also, for instance, all the bonds of the main and branch lines and the extension of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company were sold at Amsterdam 28,000,000, for the greater part at about 70 per cent; the quotation of the extension-bonds now nearly 7 per cent. Also, two 7 per cent mortgage loans were issued here for the Maxwell estate (Beaubien and Miranda grant), amounting to an issue of 4,000,000 francs, besides $5,000,000 of worthless stock sold at the price of 50 per cent—(now they are 9 per cent)—though the patent for this grant was never given. A great part of this land remains unsold, even unknown in the United States. I do not want to print here the ruins caused in Holland by the inevitable and disastrous circumstances of the last years,—the French war of 1870, the panic of 1873,—only it may be said that, of the seventy different American railroad and real-estate investments made in Amsterdam during the last ten years, the greater portion of the issues is not paid. The total losses in capital here are reckoned to be, in the last five years, about $150,000,000. The purchasers of these bonds were nearly all persons of moderate circumstances—small farmers and trades-people—who believed they were investing their savings in reliable American enterprises. Now we are living in an age of committees, seeking for means of redress, and at the same time instituted by the concerned bankers to take over the responsibility of their acts, for a part of the loss, to other persons. A dozen of committees were formed, but as yet, though many of them have existed for two years past, the effect is only a negative one, and the prices of the bonds for which they were made are falling slowly but continually. The solid American bonds are represented here scarcely in proportion to the bad ones; they did not offer so enormous profits to the selling firms.

During the last months the opinions begin to be better. The prosperity of the United States against rings and frauds has contributed very much to this better feeling, and, though all do not like Jay Gould, they have to-day a much better opinion of the honesty of the man he was associated with Fisk. His last operations in Union Pacific have given him many friends in our country. Our countrymen, desirous as they are of making money, do not ask too much for the chance and means. Gradually the demand for American solid railroad bonds increases. An enormous quantity of pamphlets and several new financial papers have caused a greater knowledge of the worth of different securities, and it seems that the investment in American bonds and stocks will be again one of the most important. The arrangements made by some companies have made also a good impression. What belongs to the trade at the Amsterdam Exchange (though this matter is not entirely exact, being the trade of stocks very little and nearly nothing if it be compared with the trade in mortgage bonds) it is of the greatest importance. The large capitals born out of the commerce in the last two centuries, the enormous treasures actually flowing from the colonies (Java, Sumatra, Borneo) to the mother country, jointly to the great losses given by the panic of 1848, did disappear from the Stock-Exchange all the trade for account; remaining only the trade for money, while on the other European stock-exchanges (London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna) trade for money belongs to the exceptions. This practice makes the position of the Amsterdam market very strong, and also silver should be imported here by preference to insulate the market with foreign bonds and securities in disastrous times. But it is feared that within a short time the golden standard will be introduced, connected with the silver one, the bankers working confidentially in this way, by depression of the quotation of foreign bills, and so artificially creating the idea that the commercial interests of Holland are driven by the silver standard. But the real cause that they act in this way seems to be the experience they got with the French five million loan, which wanted to be paid in gold at London, and at the end of 1874 Austrian, Russian, and Italian taxes were not paying their noses in gold and Prussia was holding its gold greenedly for imitating her silver thalers, as it was reportable that England, where such an amount of gold could be found, lost continually gold from August, and this has been one of the causes of the panic, being there at that time little export of bonds to the United States. The bankers are now taking their precautions for similar circumstances, and will, when they will get their aim, have the chance to withdraw also the gold from Holland. They are working very steady, convinced that the religious troubles and political difficulties in Europe will again end in a war in which France, though it would like to escape this year from it, will be involved.

What belongs to the form of the trade of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, it is quite different from that of New York. There is no call here, and entrance is allowed to every one. The trade begins at 1 o'clock; from 1 to 1:30 bankers' bills are traded; at 1:30 o'clock all the commercial and bond and stock brokers and dealers begin their trade. Nearly the half of the building is occupied by the brokers and dealers, continually trading, in several groups, in all the sorts of bonds and stocks, till 2 o'clock, when the official quotations are stated in a meeting by the members of the "society for the interests of the trade of bonds and securities" for the free list being without official control. The Bank of the Netherlands paying all its notes in silver, there is no difference in price between currency or bank notes and money. No other bank has the right to issue notes.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

As this correspondence is the first, I thought it not to be useless to give a general idea of the position and usages of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange, and after this little digression, I pass to the report of the first week of May, for this time it will be only a short account, as I desire not to take more space in this paper than is necessary. During the whole week (84 to the 8th of May), there was a tendency to depression in the market, the Prussian note to Belgium, and the not satisfying answer, feeding fear for political difficulties. The pronunciamento of Pulphart, a leading banker in Paris, in prolonging (reporting) 40,000 shares of the Credit-Mobilier, caused great sales in European bonds by bankers complicated in the matter. The last day of the week was a feast in Paris, the Bourse knocked down the prices of all the European bonds, and the market closed very dull. Of American bonds there was much trade in St. Paul & Pacifics and West Wisconsin bonds, Mr. Klein, our Vice-Consul of Milwaukee, and Secretary of Director Froth, came over here, and would negotiate with this bondholders, but, as the Committee was not recognized by the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company as representing the bondholders, and as Mr. Klein would negotiate directly with the bondholders without the Committee, there is but little chance of success. The propositions made by the West Wisconsin Railroad Company are not liked here, and it is the intention of holders of £20,000 bonds at London to ask the foreclosure, according to the Mortgage act. Erie and Union shares followed the New York market; in the former the influence of London sellers is very great, and we are here very often under New York prices; in Union shares our public was seller till the price of 68 per cent; during this week there were large sales for New York. In Missouri, Kansas & Texas the market was very strong, as the rumor says that the new President will come over for making another arrangement. After the bad news of the arrangement with Jewett Parmely, we don't believe that the bondholders will be inclined to give their adhesion to anything but foreclosure. The principal quotations of this week were as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Am. bonds, 1882	96¼	95¾	95¾
Am. bonds, 1885	99¾	99¾	99¾
Union Pac., 6 per cent	82¾	81¾	81¾
Union Pacific shares	69	67	69
Erie shares	25¾	24¼	24¼
Chicago N. W. pref	48¾	47¾	47¾
Chicago N. W. com. 7 per cent	73¼	71¾	72
Central Pac., 6 per cent	85¾	85¾	85¾
Atl. Gr. W., Ohio 7 per cent	68	67½	67½
Missouri K. P. 7 per cent	35¾	33¾	35¾
Atl. Miss. Ohio 7 per cent	47¾	46	46
Kansas Pac. 7 per cent	6¾	6¼	6¼
West Wisconsin 7 per cent	38	36	36
St. Paul Pac. br. line, 7 per cent	37	35	35
St. Paul Pac. main line 7 per cent	18¾	17¾	17¾
St. Paul Pac. 1870, 7 per cent	19¾	18¾	19¾
St. Paul Pac. extension, 7 per cent	7¾	6¾	6¾

Yours, etc., A. W. DE K.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Money easy at 2@3. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½. Sterling quiet; 486@485¾ for sixty days, and 488¾ for sight.

Customs receipts, $181,000.

Gold opened and closed at 116, with sales during the day at 115¾@116¼. Borrowing rates were flat at 1@3.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $72,000.

Clearings, $23,000,000.

Governments steady. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities dull.

The stock market has been active, with wide and frequent fluctuations in the leading shares. Erie led the list in point of activity, and declined, selling down to 16¾, against 18¾ at the close yesterday. The price recovered to 17¾, and still further reacted to 16¾. The general market declined ¼ to ½ at the opening, and, later, advanced ¼ to 1¼. At the second call Pacific Mail reacted 1¼ and the remainder of the list fell off ¼ to ⅝ from the highest point. Northwestern opened at 37¾, rose to 39¾, and reacted to 38¼. Pacific Mail advanced from 35¾ to 37, and reacted to 35¼. Lake Shore fell off to 64¾, a decline of 1 as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, but afterwards recovered. Rock Island advanced from 102¾ to 103¾, and New York Central from 104¾ to 104¾. Western Union declined to 75¾, against 76¾ last evening. Ohios advanced from 21¾ to 23¾. St. Paul ranged from 39¼ to 39¾, and Cohumbus, Chicago & Indiana Central from 5 to 5¾. Stocks were irregular during the last hour of business, but were generally steady at the final close. Pacific Mail declined to 35¾, and closed at 35¾. Erie reacted to 16¾, and afterwards recovered to 17¾. Lake Shore fell off to 64¾, and closed at 64¾. Northwestern common receded to 38¼, and advanced ¼ in the last sales. Union Pacific rose to 74¾, and closed at that price, the highest of the day. Ohios rose to 23¾, and closed at 23¾ to 23¾. Western Union ranged from 75¾ to 76¾. Illinois Central declined to 100¾, and Rock Island to 103¾. The Pacific Mail stockholders to-day elected Messrs. Jay Gould, George S. Scott, Rufus Hatch, Sydney Dillon, J. D. Smith, Oliver Ames, C. J. Osborn, John Ailen, and George J. Forest, as Directors for the ensuing year. It is said the Pacific Mail Directors have resolved to sue the Panama Company for $203,000 for overcharges and breach of contract. Transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 240,000 shares, of which 65,000 were Pacific Mail, 52,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwestern, 9,500 St. Paul, 4,400 Rock Island, 113,000 Erie, 65,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Ohios, and 2,000 Union Pacific.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	124½	Coupons, '67	124½
Coupons, '62	116¾	Coupons, '68	123¾
Coupons, '64	116¾	10-40s	117¾
Coupons, '65	120¾	New 5s	116¾
Coupons, new	120¾	Currency 6s	124½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	102¾	Virginias, old	34
Tennessees, old	59¾	North Carolina, old	30¼
Tennessees, new	60¾	North Carolina, new	13
Virginia, new	34		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	76¾	St. Paul pfd.	65½
Canton	63¾	Wabash	8¾
Quicksilver	15	Wabash pfd.	19¾
Adams Ex.	101¾	Fort Wayne	97¾
Wells-Fargo	97	Terre Haute	6
American	64	Terre Haute pfd.	24
U. S. Express	51	Chicago & Alton	104
Pacific Mail	36¾	Chicago & Alton, pfd.	108
New York Central	104¾	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	17¾	Ohio, Cin., & Ind.	5
Erie pfd.	30	Ohio, Cin., & Quincy	111¾
Harlem	134	Lake Shore	64¾
Harlem pfd.	135	Indianapolis	64½
Michigan Central	66	Illinois Central	100¾
P., Ft. W. & Chic.	90	A. & P. Tel.	23¾
Northwestern	38¾	Union Pac. stock	74¾
Northwestern pfd.	83¾	Central Pac. stock	103¾
Rock Island	103¾	Union Pac. bonds	101¾
New Jersey Central	110	Del., Lack & Wil.	132
St. Paul	39¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, May 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Washington st, 46 ft s of Sheldon st, n f 27x170 ft, with building, dated May 25 ... $ 11,250

West Monroe st, 150 ft e of Jefferson st, s f, 20½x183 ft, dated April 16 ... 4,500

Michigan av, 275 ft s of Fourteenth st, e f, 26 2-10x170 8-10 ft, with building, dated May 24 ... 12,500

Lot on private park opposite Johnson place, and 200 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 36 86-100 ft to alley, dated May 19 ... 14,000

Rhodes av, 175 ft w of Wilson st, s f, 25x110 ft, dated Nov 15, 1873 ... 4,000

The premises No. 466 Butterfield st, dated May 26 ... 4,000

Illinois st, 100 ft w of North Market st, n f, 25 x100 ft, dated May 26 ... 2,800

Third av, between Polk and Taylor sts, w f, 50x100 ft, dated May 26 ... 4,000

Orchard Cherborn st, e of Orchard-Cherborn st, w f, 21x123 ft, dated May 24 ... 1,500

Wabash av, 150 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 42x165¼ ft; also, Washington st, 120 ft s of Fifth av, s f, 24x102 ft; John E. Sterne to Solomon A. Smith, dated May 24 ... 41,000

Jefferson st, 44 3-10 ft s of Wright st, e f, 22x 30 ft, with buildings, dated May 25 ... 5,000

Same as the above, dated May 26 ... 5,000

Lafin st, 141 ft w of Taylor st, w f, 250x 1 3-10-100 ft, dated May 7 ... 20,000

Lafin st, 301 ft n of Taylor st, w f, 50x 136 4-10-100 ft, dated May 7 ... 4,000

Arnold st, 355½ ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25 x127 7-10 ft, dated April 19 ... 925

State st, 349 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24x120 ft, dated May 25 ... 3,400

State st, 216 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 12x100 ft, dated May 25 ... 1,200

Hubbard st, 75 ft w of Thirty-st, w f, 32x110½ ft, dated May 26 ... 850

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES FROM COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 63 and 67, Block 1 in Dr. L. Stewart's s w ¼, Sec 1, 38, 13, dated May 24 ... $ 600

W ½ of Block 9, with other lots, in same addition as the above, dated April 14 ... 25,000

Lots 29 and 30, in Block 1, Lots 25 to 32, Town of Brighton, dated May 14 ... 800

Lot 10, Block 3, of Heinz's part s w ¼ Sec. 4, 39, 14, dated Aug. 10, 1874 ... 1,700

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN 5 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Lots 40 and 41, Block 4, in s w ¼ of s w ¼, Sec 36, 40, 13, dated June 15, 1874 ... 1,400

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	10,003	9,722	14,014	5,809
Wheat, bu	87,480	174,230	77,023	107,754
Corn, bu	69,122	221,675	181,456	329,460
Oats, bu	36,456	95,030	31,013	66,399
Rye, bu	.....	2,831	372	408
Barley, bu	2,650	2,930	1,364	1,750
Grass seed, lbs	18,900	80,430	35,705	89,974
Flax seed, lbs	46,270	.....	11,000	2,588
Broom-corn, lbs	.....	21,000	.....	1,200
Cured meats, lbs	63,275	69,290	423,630	194,443
Beef, brls	.....	.....	60	6
Pork, brls	.....	138	457	92
Lard, lbs	135,410	18,170	148,940	64,010
Tallow, lbs	7,350	20,000	40,000	40,850
Butter, lbs	18,165	16,195	2,355	9,470
Live hogs, No	5,620	4,360	6,658	10,715
Cattle, No	4,111	2,844	1,616	1,755
Sheep, No	205	277	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	89,775	190,900	342,210	377,040
Highwines, brls	135	22	22	324
Wool, lbs	283,582	258,138	276,920	.....
Potatoes, bu	4,300	3,767	1,050	.....
Lumber, No. ft	5,151,000	8,965,000	1,976,000	1,711,000
Shingles, No	1,640,000	4,360,000	718,750	808,000
Lath, No	181,000	95,000	120,000	362,000
Salt, brls	5,483	1,183	1,375	2,035

Also the following, without comparisons:

Kind of produce.	*Received.*	*Shipped.*
Poultry, lbs	12,095	525
Poultry, coops	170	.....
Game, pkgs	23	.....
Eggs, pkgs	1,933	205
Cheese, lbs	245	245
Dried fruits, lbs	300	4,954
Green apples, brls	346	.....
Beans, bu	1,734	15
Hay, tons	148	.....
Hops, lbs	1,500	.....
Flax, pkgs	1,813	624

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 8,653 bu corn, 3,145 bu oats, 407 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Wednesday morning: 84 cars No. 1 spring, 124 cars No. 2 do, 17 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do (227 wheat); 29 cars high mixed corn, 99 cars No. 2 do, 29 cars rejected do, 1 car no-grade do (161 corn); 9 cars white oats, 19 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars rejected do (31 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total, 418 cars, or 188,000 bu. Inspected out: 21,229 bu wheat, 93,967 bu corn, 49,433 bu oats, and 944 bu barley.

The receipts and shipments of the articles named for the week ending May 22 were approximately as follows:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Sugar, lbs	2,783,450	143,010
Syrups, lbs	702,500	27,900
Coffee, lbs	116,000	66,000
Coffee, brls	512,071	30,510
Cotton, lbs	6,613	.....
Tobacco, lbs	208,160	58,607

A resident of Benton Harbor, Mich., brought in yesterday a small piece of a peach tree as a sample of the condition of things there. It was not quite as gratifying a sight as the grapes of Eshcol were to the hungry Israelites, but it did show that the peaches are not all dead. There will probably be about half a crop. Other fruits promise well, except blackberries, and the strawberries will soon be ready for market.

A correspondent suggests that freights are as low now as they are likely to be, and that storage in Buffalo is cheap; whence it would be a good idea to move our corn to that city, where it would have the benefit of driers in case it should become hot. We have no such appliances here, and if the grain does get out of condition, it must be moved out, and grow worse during the entire time consumed in the trip to to Buffalo, before it can be cured.

A correspondent says for a statement of the cost of shipping wheat to Liverpool. At 93c per bu, and 3c expenses of loading on cars, we have 90c in currency, or $1.02½ in gold, as the cost here. Add 20c gold for freight to Liverpool, and 9½c for expenses, gives $1.22 per 60 lbs or $2.03 per cental, which is equal to 8s 5d as the cost in Liverpool.

The leading produce markets were very weak yesterday, the feeling being heavier than previously, though the drop in grain was not so severe. Provisions broke badly. There was a general feeling of distrust, not only of values but of stability, the recent declines having been so heavy as to involve enormous losses to the people owning the property. Hence there was a general calling for margins, and several operators were required to put up what they could not, and in consequence of this inability their word being considered as "good as the gold." The situation was really gloomy. Our markets have been held up by speculative confidence, and the vanity of owning a property at which the property could be shipped without loss. Now that the backbone has been taken out, and holders show themselves willing to part with their produce at shipping prices, the speculative values are declining too, so that there is no more inducement to ship now than there was when prices were materially higher. Of course this decline will find a limit, but at present the position of the trade is exceedingly problematical. Wheat, the great staple, is already below the cost of production, but there are 12,000,000 bu in sight, and Great Britain only wants 5,000,000 bu per week. Of course a large part of the next harvest, while there is more waste in farmers' hands than is usual at this date. Hence there is still a pressure, in the absence of an adequate outlet, and if the weather should forsake us for a few days, there is no margins, which would not be extinguished by the increased consumption due to very low prices. The wheat market is dragging down the others, all of which are relatively higher. There are very large supplies of corn, but there will be enough. Pork is in excessive stock for the price, and very little demand for it, while lard, though not in excessive supply, is in excess of the demand. The chilling, raw weather for consumption is met by an unexpectedly large supply of summer hogs. These are the arguments adduced now, in favor of still lower prices. They have more cogency to-day than they had when prices were higher, but little importance was attached to them then, as the current of popular feeling did not set that way. Then one man bought because his neighbor was doing so; now he sells for the same reason,—if for no other.

The character of the present movement in prices is apparent. There is too much produce in the world for present absorption, and it is only by a rapid and speedy consumption, if grain should go down to 10c per bu, and pork to $1.00 per brl. Consumption will undoubtedly be stimulated by very low prices; but there will be a limit to the margin after all, which must be left by some one. Hence the property will work round ultimately into strong hands, who will take hold of it when prices seem to have gone low enough for safety, just as they did immediately after the panic of 1873. Capitalists are now looking over the situation, but at present do not seem in a hurry to go in, as current prices do not invite a long investment, which is the only plan on which the margins can be carried with a good prospect of profit. Meanwhile the bears have their day, and the bulls must wait for another turn of the sphere to bring them into the ascendant.

At present we have fully $7,500,000 invested in provisions, and another $7,000,000 in flour and grain in this city, or $14,500,000 in provisions and breadstuffs alone. Very little of the latter is owned by the nominal owners. Most of it is being simply carried along from one month to another on differences, which pay the cost of storage and insurance and a fair interest on the use of the money. A very large portion of this cost of carrying has hitherto been paid by country operators.

In the position of the dry goods market no change was observable. For sternly summer fabrics there is a well sustained demand from the local and interior trade, but in most departments business is quiet, almost to dullness. Groceries met with a fair demand, and prices were generally steady. Coffee was quiet, though the prevalent feeling was not specially firm. Teas were fairly active at the late decline. No price changes were noted in fish and canned goods. Sugar was a satisfactorily active movement both on local and country account, and late prices were firmly held. Dried fruits were in moderate request. The butter and cheese market was without new feature, the former and wood remain dull. In the oil market the changes were confined to a reduction of ½c in carbon, and 1@2c in turpentine. Grain bags are receiving more attention of late, and are more firmly held.

Lumber was fairly active and steady. The offerings of cargoes were moderately larger, and local and country dealers bought freely at the current prices. The yard business was up to the average, and prices were, as a rule, adhered to. Drugs and chemicals were steady, and mercurial preparations were firm, owing to an advance in mercury. The local and country demand was reported to be very full and in excess of that for the corresponding period a year ago; the city trade especially is better than it was last season. Timothy, millet, and Hungarian seed met with a good order demand and ruled firmer; otherwise the seed market was quiet. Hops, wool, broom-corn, and hides were unchanged. Prairie hay was easier, and not very active at the reduction. Other grades were steady. Poultry and eggs declined under liberal offerings.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were very active, and very weak early, but ruled rather steady at the decline, a large part of the business transacted being in changing over. The market at other points was lower, and product sympathized with grain. But the downward movement was started by the report that hogs had declined 15@20c per 100 lbs, under the fact of a large supply at the Stock-Yards. It was noted, too, that the quality of the hogs now coming in is much better than a year ago, their lard-yielding powers being nearly 25 per cent better. This fact has had a great deal to do with the recent weakening of holders of product, and as increase in the supply yesterday caused a general desire to sell, which resulted in a further decline. The stocks of winter cured at this and other points are approximately reported as follows by the *Daily Commercial Bulletin*:

	Mess pork, brls.	*Other pork, brls.*	*Lard, tcs.*	*S. P. hams, lbs.*
Chicago	26,000	3,500	62,000	25,000
Cincinnati	25,000	600	20,000	30,000
St. Louis	5,000	1,000	2,500	1,500
Milwaukee	6,000	2,400	2,500	.....
Indianapolis	.....	.....	4,000	6,000
Total	132,000	8,500	81,000	72,500

	D. S. shoulders, lbs.	*S. R. sides, lbs.*	*L. C. sides, lbs.*	*S. C. sides, lbs.*
Chicago	6,000,000	4,000,000	1,400,000	3,000,000
Cincinnati	6,500,000	12,000,000	.....	3,500,000
St. Louis	2,000,000	2,000,000	500,000	2,500,000
Milwaukee	200,000	300,000	600,000	800,000
Indianapolis	2,300,000	5,000,000	.....	300,000
Total	16,000,000	23,300,000	2,500,000	11,000,000

* Includes loose hams.

No report could be obtained from Louisville, as deal ers were not anxious to report their stocks, which are said to be large in the aggregate. There are few figures on record for comparison with last year. The packing season, 1874-5, in Chicago and Cincinnati is about the same as the season of 1873-4, at this time last year, the stock of lard at Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis is about 12,000 tcs larger than at this time last year. The stock of hams at the same points is about 10,000 tcs larger, and that of shoulders about 18,000,000 lbs less than at the corresponding period last year.

MESS PORK—Was nervous and weak, declining 75@ 75c per brl near the beginning of the session, then rallied a little, but sank back again under free offers to sell, chiefly on country account. The local shorts made liberal purchases. Sales were reported of 640 brls at $10.55@10.75; 500 brls after the month at $10.40@10.50; 4,250 brls seller June at $10.25@10.30; 24,250 brls seller July at $10.50@10.60; 5,000 brls seller August at $10.75@10.80; and 250 brls seller September at $10.90. Total, 30,640 brls. The market closed at 10.40@10.50 for May; 10.25@10.30 for June, $10.50@10.60 for July, and $10.80@10.90 for August.

Lard was quiet and easier, closing at $14.20@14.25 for June, and $14.45@14.50 for July. Sales 1,500 tcs at $14.22½ for June, and 14.45@14.50 for July.

Wheat was fairly active and 5c higher, selling at 93¾@94¾c for June, and closing at 94¼c. Seller July closed at 91@91¾.

Corn was in fair demand and ¼c higher, closing at 64@64½c for June, and 62¾c for July. Seller June sold up to 64¾c, and seller July at 63¼c.

Oats were quiet and firm at an advance of ¼c, closing at 55½c for June.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $2.32@2.34.

BROOM-CORN—The demand is chiefly for small lots. Prices remain as heretofore: Good to choice hurl, 12¼ @14c; brush that will work itself into choice hurl broom, 11@13c; fair to good do, 10@11½c; inferior brush, 8@10c; crooked, 6@8c.

BUTTER—A scarcity of table butter is still complained of, and receivers find ready sales for their stock at fully the quoted prices, while for selections materially higher figures are occasionally paid. Only a limited amount of any grade of butter is held here. Prices are firm, as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 24@30c; medium to good grades, 18@22c; inferior to common, 12@17c.

BAGGING—The demand shows some slight increase, but in other particulars the market remains without visible change. Prices are firmly maintained by Stark, 31½c; Lewiston, 30c; Montaup, 30c; American A, 29¾c; Amoskeag, 28¾c; Otter Creek, 26c; burlap bags, 10@11¾c; gunnies, single, 15@16¾c; do double, 26c.

CHEESE—A quiet feeling is still prevalent in the cheese market. Orders are for small amounts, buyers evening to buy cheese to order in advance of immediate wants, and prices are easy at 11@13c for prime factory, and at 6@10c for lower grades.

COAL—Trade was inactive. Prices range the same as before, though some sales are reported to come soon. We quote: Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; cannel, $6.00@8.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $5.00@5.50; Illinois, $4.00 @5.50.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There was no change in the condition of this market. Mercuriales were firm, in sympathy with mercury, but have not yet advanced. Other articles were steady. We quote as follows, as reported: Acid citric, B, 80@85c; acid, tartaric, powdered, B, 60@65c; ammonia, carp, B, 30@35c; ammonia, muriate, B, 15@18c; borax, ref., B, 25@30c; alum, B, 6@7c; blue vitriol, B, 9@10c; cream tartar, B, 40@45c; cochineal, Honduras, B, 80@85c; calcerafone, B, $1.20@ 1.25; glycerine, 1 B tank, B, 30@35c; gum arabic, picked, bag-lots; gum senegal, sorts, 45@50c; gum camphor, B, 30@35c; gum opium, B, $3.25@3.50; gum shellac, B, 75@80c; iodine, B, $4.75@5.25; morphia, sulph., oz, $3.75@4.00; oil, castor, B, 20@21.50 per gal; do, lemon, $5.00@5.50; potass, chlor., B, 35 40c; potassium, iod., B, $3.75@4.10; quinine, sulph., oz, $3.35@3.50; red prep., B, $1.50@1.65; root ipicac, powd., B, $1.50@1.75; root rhei, R. R., powd., B, $1.25@1.50; sal sassafrax bark, 11@13c.

EGGS—The receipts were liberal, but the demand was moderate and chiefly local, shippers having withdrawn, owing to the decline. Eggs are beginning to arrive in bad order, and many buyers require from sellers a guarantee of the good condition of the stock. Sales were made at 14@14½c.

FISH—Lake fish are in somewhat reduced stock, but it is thought that the supply will hold out until the new catch begins to arrive, and steady prices are predicted for the present. Salt-water fish rules firm. Trade continues active. No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $4.50@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ¼-brl, $3.50@3.75; No. 1 bay, $6.50@6.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $3.00@3.25; family mackerel, ¼-brl, $3.50@3.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.60@1.65; bank codfish $6.00@6.25; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $6.00@4.25; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Scaled herring, per box, 20@25c; No. 1 lake herring, ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 45@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A fair amount of sales of lemons, oranges, currants, figs, dates, and blackberries is accomplished

barge T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber; barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, lumber; barge Sonora, Menominee, lumber; schr Peoria, Muskegon, lumber; schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber; brig Express, Monaghique, lumber; schr H. C. Wright, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED—Schr J. Hibbard, Grand Haven, 1 ton hay, 2 tons feed; schr Supply, Portage Lake, 4 brls pork and sundries; schr Lookout, Grand Haven, 25 bu corn, 4 tons hay, 4 tons feed, 1 ton corn meal; schr Cossack, Kingston, 15,000 bu wheat; schr S. H. Foster, Buffalo, 42,500 bu wheat; schr L. Van Valkenburg, Sutton's Bay, 60 bu oats, 6 brls flour, 2 tons hay, and sundries; prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 200 bu oats, 3 tons hay, 1 ton iron, and sundries; schr S. J. Luff, Ford River, 37 pcs furniture; schr M. E. Packard, Paul's Pier, 12 stoves; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, 4,800 lbs lard, 27 brls pork, and sundries; schr J. & L. Gilcoach, Manistee, 184 barrels, and sundries; prop Messenger, St. Jo, 10 brls sugar, 5 brls oil, 178 pkgs sundries; prop Idaho, Buffalo, 18,147 bu corn, 1,600 brls flour, 50 lcs lard, and sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries; stmr Corona, St. Jo, sundries.

ILLINOIS RIVER AND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALZE, Ill., May 26.—ARRIVED BY RIVER—Stmr Tom Stevens, towing Johnson Nos. 1, 2, and 4, from Copperas Creek Dam, all light, and Hiawatha and Gen. Rosecrans, from Kingston, both loaded with Kingston coal, all for Joliet; prop Atlantic, light, for Chicago.

PASSED OUT—Nothing.

Nine feet 9 inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15. River at a stand.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

HARDSCRABBLE, May 24.—CLEARED—Commerce, Joliet, 47,000 ft lumber, 70 m shingles; Bella Prance, Morris, 72,250 ft lumber, 50 m lath, 19,750 shingles.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 26.—DOWN—Props Arabia, Montana, Roznoka, Nebraska, Sanilac, Coffinberry and barges, Isaac May and barges; schrs E. A. Nicholson, H. Folger, Ella White and Bliss, Grace Murray, Christie Crawford, T. R. Rice, D. Provost.

UP—Props Arctic, Waverly.

WIND—North; fresh.

WEATHER—Fine.

PORT HURON, May 26—11 p. m.—DOWN—Props Aris, Huron City, Dubuque and barges, Mineral Rock and barges.

UP—Props Westfield, Holland Rose and barges, Bradbury and barges, Colin Campbell, with Lindell, S. W. Wheeler, Seaford; schrs Moonlight, New Dominion, Pathfinder, Narragansett, L. W. Perry, William Hunter, Michigan, Winslow, Allebaron, Trimmph, Oliver Mitchell, Penuckee, Nellie Wilder, Holton, John R. Noyes, J. Marks Scott, Mooring Bird, Angus Smith.

WIND—North.

WEATHER—Fine.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Freights were quiet and unchanged. Buffalo rates for sail vessels were nominally 3½c for corn, and 3½c for wheat. The schrs Pulaski and Clayton Belle were taken for wheat to Kingston at 1½c. The prop Oneida, wheat and corn, and the Russia (part cargo) wheat through via Buffalo. Capacity about 50,000 bu wheat and 25,000 bu corn.

MILWAUKEE.

On the 25th grain freights were dull and inactive. Charters: To Ogdensburg, schr Mynostis, wheat at 9c. To Buffalo, bark H. C. Woodruff, to come from Chicago, wheat at 4c.

DETROIT.

Mr. C. K. Dixon reports schr Canton, lumber, Bay City to Oak Orchard, Lake Ontario, at $4 per m feet. Nothing reported from Cleveland and Milwaukee.

DREDGING THE RIVER.

At last the authorities seem to have awakened from their Rip Van Winkle sleep, and commenced in earnest the dredging of the channel of the river. If there ever was an improvement greatly needed, it was this one. During the winter an unusually large amount of mud has settled on the bottom of the river, especially at the points where the sewers enter and at the bridges. This accumulation of filth, and the low stage of water at the opening of navigation, prevented many vessels from loading to their full capacity, while most of those that did get out found that they had settled on the bottom, and had considerable difficulty and expense in getting off. The average depth of water in the river at the present time is about 14 feet, and this only when the water is high, as it was yesterday. It is believed that the channel can be made about a foot deeper by judicious dredging. Two dredges were at work all day yesterday just east of Wells street bridge, and six. O. B. Green, the contractor, assures us that he will complete the work with as much dispatch as possible.

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC.

The schr G. C. Trumpff cleared from Milwaukee last summer with a cargo of grain for England, and arrived there safely after a successful voyage. She has just arrived at Quebec on her return trip. The following letter, written by her Captain after reaching the St. Lawrence River, gives a graphic description of her experiences while crossing the Atlantic, and will prove of much interest to vessel-men, especially as some of the other vessels which went to Europe last summer, and among them the schr Pamelia, of this city, have as yet been unable to return, although the latter has completed it twice, being in each instance forced back again by accidents, occasioned by encountering fierce head winds:

"RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, May 17, 1875.—We arrived Pic Island yesterday morning, and I write below on board in the afternoon, and expect to get to Quebec to-morrow early. We have had a long, tedious passage. Had a good sun till we made ice, a little to the eastward of the Grand Bank, which we kept clear enough. I intended to cross the bank in about 43 deg. latitude north, but struck heavy field of ice about 20 miles to the west of the bank. Had to go to the southward about 72 deg. 30 min. to clear the field of ice. Got comparatively well in among the icebergs, and was working to the westward slowly, when we got a screecher that nearly blew us to the Western Islands. Wind commenced from a southeast, and worked around by way of southwest to northwest,—a regular cyclone. We hove to at 4 o'clock in the morning, April 26. The next day at 10 m. had made 60 miles, drift in close-reefed mizzen and peak of mainsail. Cleared the deck of everything afoot of the foremast, except one water-cask and spare spars. I was lucky enough to have the boat on the davits. Had all hands on deck. Midships is on the way from Buffalo to his city with a cargo of 1,400 tons of coal, drawing 7 feet of water on an even keel. ....The prop Argyle arrived here from Godsrick yesterday, with a cargo of coal, and is the first Canadian vessel through the canal this season....."And still they come," is the cry of Capt. Dall, who has been working like a beaver to make the lumber-vessels' cargoes come to a close. According to his statement ninety-nine vessels had signed the agreement yesterday morning, with a prospect of having a full hundred before night. No more starvation on Dall's board, I reckon, as the motor of the new suction-dredge is to be put in motion to-day. Capt. Ryerson assumes his duties as General Agent next Saturday, and promises to make "the last fly" when once fairly started....

The fog plots threaten to give somebody a ducking in the river if that somebody does not cease writing about their secret combinations.

LAKES ST. CLAIR AND HURON.

DETROIT.

When several old tug Captains at this port heard that Capt. Harvey Booth had been given command of the tug Ocean, they remarked: "He won't do anything, he's raft man; he can't tow vessels." Capt. Booth passed up yesterday with his maiden tow, consisting of five full-sized canal vessels and two vessels whose noses couldn't squeeze into the canal. He evidently thinks a raft of vessels is as good as a raft of logs.... The new propeller built by P. Lester at Marine City during the past winter, and launched 10 days before this city said ta. Clair River ports, arrived at this port yesterday forenoon, and was tied up at the upper drydock. The new boat, which is of very handsome model, is of the following dimensions: Length over all, 142 feet; beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet in the clear. She will be fitted with two engines, 17x22, turning a wheel 7 feet 9 inches in size. She will carry one boiler taken from the steam barge Buckhead and a portion of the engine taken from the steam barge Estabrook, wrecked near Fairport. Ample cabin accommodations are provided on her upper deck, and in every particular the boat is well adapted for short route and excursion purposes. She is to be named the Giacya....The hull of the stmr Meteor, which was burned nearly two years ago, has been sold by Capt. George Berriman, of Buffalo, to Capt. J. M. Hall, of this city; terms private. One of the engines of the Meteor will be placed in the new tug being built by Mr. Jones at his yard in the lower end of the city. The hull of the Meteor is to be rebuilt.... The lighthouse tender Warrington reports that on Saturday night she was anchored off Wind-Mill Point Lighthouse, within 50 feet of the channel bank, having been employed during the day unloading building material to construct a new lighthouse. At about 11 o'clock the watchman reported a tug coming straight for them. The officers immediately ran on deck and hailed the steamer, when she put her helm aport to pass inside of the Warrington, which she barely missed. The second vessel in the tow struck the Warrington a glancing blow on the port bow, at the same time sweeping away a scow lighter and a small boat moored alongside. At the time the anchor light in the Warrington's rigging was burning brightly. The steamer, which proved to be the Arazos, with three vessels in tow, kept on down the river, and, in crossing over to mid-stream on the Canadian side of Long Island, ran hard aground with her tow on the head of the island. ....The *Post* states that the Government contract for work upon the Holland harbor has been awarded to Hoover & Co., of Minneapolis, Minn. Three cribs will be placed at the end of the present piers, increasing their length 150 feet. The work is to be completed by the 1st day of November, 1875. The work will begin at once. The News states that Capt. Beckwith, returned to Detroit Monday evening, from a trip to the east shore of Lake Michigan, and, in regard to the rumor of the opposition line from Grand Haven to Chicago, says that he is not aware of any such arrangement to that effect. The Captain states most emphatically that the stmr Dove, which it was rumored was going to Lake Michigan, will continue to run on her present route through the season, and moreover will commence June 1 making excursion trips to Grosse Isle.....Capt. J. M. Jones, of Detroit, is the purchaser of the hull of the burned stmr Meteor. She will be rebuilt, and one of her engines will be placed in the new tug building at Marine City yards.... One hundred and fifty men are now engaged on the Harbor of Refuge, which, when completed, will shield over 600 acres of Lake Huron 4 feet; of it will be deep water. The length of the pier is 1,000 feet; width, 58 feet, and from 20 to 30 feet high. This massive structure is to consist of cribs 65 feet long, each requiring 700 cords of stone and 200,000 feet of lumber. —*Cassville Advertiser.*

BAY CITY.

The Barge Association rates are pretty well maintained at this port....The stmr John Sherman left Monday for her new route on Lake Michigan to run in connection with the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad. ....The prop Birkhead is to receive her boilers. One of the boilers now in use is to be placed upon the new propeller just launched at Marine City, and the other is to be discarded.—*Chronicle.*

LAKE ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 25.—The schr Miami Belle came in from Toledo yesterday morning. She left for Toledo in the evening....The tug Mary A. Gross came from Dunkirk Sunday, having in tow one lighter, she left for the same place last evening....The props Mechanic, Saline, Prindiville; schr Schuylkill; barge S. Gardner, are expected here from the Upper Lakes to-day....Tug-men here complain of dull times.... The schr Marion Eagan, of this port, has been chartered to carry a load of lime from Buffalo to Cleveland at 8c per brl....The schr Grace Sherwood is expected here to-day from Oswego with iron-ore....The tug Hercules is now undergoing repairs in the Loomis dry-dock. This tug was sold by Capt. A. O'Brien, of this city, to parties in Cleveland last spring. She was last week repurchased by Richard O'Brien, one of the original owners, and will soon be ready to go into commission here....The receipts of flour and grain by lake at this port last week were 75,544 bu wheat, 23,167 bu oats, 32,000 bu corn, 2,800 brls salt, 250 brls flour, 630 m lumber, 76 cords stone. The total receipts thus for this season are 590,353 bu grain, 10,626 brls flour, and sundries.

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From recent soundings, it appears that in the centre of the channel at Pentwater there is nowhere less than 9 feet of water, and in many places the depth ranges from 13 to 15 feet. The best water is on the south side. About 800 feet from the outer end of the north pier, a shoal place is found which extends into the channel about 30 feet, and is about 150 feet in length. On this bar the water is from 6 to 8 feet deep. A similar bar has been formed on the south side, nearly opposite, beginning at a point about 150 feet from the outer end of the south pier, and running into the channel about 30 feet, and being about 200 feet in length. Here the water ranges from 8 feet 6 inches to 9 feet in depth near the pier, to 7 feet in depth at the outer edge of the bar. There is still left a channel of about 60 feet in width, where the water is not less than 9 feet in depth, and on getting past these bars, the remainder of the channel has a depth of from 10 to 14 feet, until Pentwater Lake is entered, and all need of sounding ceases. Between the ends of the piers there is a depth of from 14 to 15 feet.

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As soon as Judge Williams took his seat,

Judge Dickey made a motion to discharge the rule.

JUDGE LAWRENCE

supposed the object of that motion was to secure the opening and closing of the argument. He did not understand that the defendants were entitled to it, or could acquire the right by making a superfluous motion. He desired to enter a rule to show cause why the Aldermen and their attorneys should not be attached for contempt. Two or three of the interrogatories had not been answered, and he insisted upon answers being made before the final hearing of the case as to two of the defendants, who had acted as advisers to the Council to a marked degree, with a view of determining the extent to which they should be punished, if they were to be.

Mr. Pence also asked that

ALDERMEN HILDRETH AND CAMPBELL

be required to answer the interrogatories propounded to them, and that Mr. Adams either answer another interrogatory during the course of the argument, or admit that he was present in the Court, as a representative of the City Government, at the time the application for the injunction was made.

Mr. Adams admitted that he was present.

Mr. Pence said there was one interrogatory with reference to the facts of which he was mistaken. The Council were asked whether or not they were not advised by, or whether an opinion was not read from, City-Attorney Jamieson, representing to them that they must obey the injunction until it was dissolved. They answered that question "No." He had found out since that the opinion was not read to them, but that it was delivered to the Mayor, and by his request shown to them; and he wished to call the Mayor to show that fact.

The Court saw no objection to doing it.

MR. GOUDY

would not assent to the suggestion that Mr. Adams answer an interrogatory "in the course of the argument." He wanted to see the interrogatory, and have time to prepare an answer, in order that he might know what the record was before the argument was commenced.

The Court remarked that the practice justified the examination of defendants orally before the Court. The Mayor, however, would not be included.

Mr. Goudy did not understand that the proceedings could be conducted orally; interrogatories must be filed. He was prepared to go on with the argument as the record was then made. As to the declination of the two Aldermen to answer the interrogatories, that question ought to be settled at once. If the parties were on trial, or this city, or the parties in Cleveland last spring. She was last week repurchased by Richard O'Brien, one of the original owners, and will soon be ready to go into commission here....The receipts of flour and grain by lake at this port last week were 75,544 bu wheat, 23,167 bu oats, 32,000 bu corn, 2,800 brls salt, 250 brls flour, 630 m lumber, 76 cords stone. The total receipts thus far this season are 590,353 bu grain, 10,626 brls flour, and sundries.

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Mr. Pence also asked that

ALDERMEN HILDRETH AND CAMPBELL

be required to answer the interrogatories propounded to them, and that Mr. Adams either answer another interrogatory during the course of the argument, or admit that he was present in the Court, as a representative of the City Government, at the time the application for the injunction was made.

Mr. Adams admitted that he was present.

Mr. Pence said there was one interrogatory with reference to the facts of which he was mistaken. The Council were asked whether or not they were not advised by, or whether an opinion was not read from, City-Attorney Jamieson, representing to them that they must obey the injunction until it was dissolved. They answered that question "No." He had found out since that the opinion was not read to them, but that it was delivered to the Mayor, and by his request shown to them; and he wished to call the Mayor to show that fact.

The Court saw no objection to doing it.

MR. GOUDY

would not assent to the suggestion that Mr. Adams answer an interrogatory "in the course of the argument." He wanted to see the interrogatory, and have time to prepare an answer, in order that he might know what the record was before the argument was commenced.

The Court remarked that the practice justified the examination of defendants orally before the Court. The Mayor, however, would not be included.

Mr. Goudy did not understand that the proceedings could be conducted orally; interrogatories must be filed. He was prepared to go on with the argument as the record was then made. As to the declination of the two Aldermen to answer the interrogatories, that question ought to be settled at once. If the parties were on trial, or if it affected their rights, or the rights of others, to have the questions answered, the interrogatories ought to be prepared and filed.

Mr. Pence then read an interrogatory addressed to Mr. Adams, asking him if he was not in Court when the application was made for the injunction, and made any objection to the entering of the order.

The Court thought the issue ought to be made up before proceeding.

INSISTING ON AN ANSWER.

Mr. Pence again asked that Hildreth and Campbell be required to answer, with a view of showing that the action of the Council was willful.

Mr. Goudy contended that all the answer that could be required by the law had been given.

Judge Lawrence presented authorities to show that a specific answer could be exacted. All the defendants were not equally guilty, and he desired to show by the two interrogatories the degree of guilt with which the several persons were chargeable.

Mr. Adams said he would need time to answer his interrogatory, as he would have to do it under oath.

THE COURT.

So far as the answers to the interrogatories to Hildreth and Campbell are concerned, the matter which is inquired about is one of aggravation. The main question as to all the parties is, what did they do, not what they said. It is time that, if it should appear that certain parties not only did this act, but that, in connection with it, they said disrespectful words of the Court, it might be proper to consider that in measuring the punishment. But I am very loath to bring into this case any personal matters. I do not sit here to adjudicate upon any matter of disrespect to myself. It might be said that this was not said respectful to the Judge, but disrespect to the Court itself. I prefer to leave the case upon the action of the parties rather than upon their sayings. The Aldermen have acted; the counsel have rendered their opinions; they are before the Court in the answers; and I prefer to leave the case as it stands. Now, I believe that while the Council is a legislative body, with the privileges accorded to Legislatures (I do not understand that to be the position they occupy in law at all), or because I regard the canvassing of the vote to be a legislative act. I have no doubt it is a ministerial act. It is not, therefore, on any legal grounds, but mainly because I desire to bring in nothing which would prejudice the case or show feeling. I will not require answers to the two interrogatories addressed to Hildreth and Campbell, but will require an answer to the one propounded to Mr. Adams, which he is willing to answer if he have time.

Mr. Pence then desired to call the Mayor to show that the opinion of the City Attorney had come to the knowledge of the Aldermen.

This, however, was waived, upon the assurance of Judge Dickey that the Aldermen would answer the new interrogatory; but, as time was necessary to procure their answers, by consent, the Court adjourned at 11 o'clock until 2.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A LITTLE TESTIMONY.

Upon reassembling the "twenty-two" were all present, also the Mayor, and an increased number of lookers-on.

The answers of the Aldermen to the interrogatory as to whether they had seen the opinion of City-Attorney Jamieson were filed, and they having denied that they had, Mr. Pence asked that City-Attorney Jamieson be sworn.

Mr. Goudy objected, but the Court overruled the objection.

MR. JAMIESON

then took the stand, and Mr. Pence read the opinion the witness had given, advising the Council not to disobey the injunction.

Mr. Jamieson testified substantially as follows: The opinion was written Monday morning, April 26, at the request of the Mayor, and delivered to him.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with any member of the City Council touching the substance of the opinion, or as to their duties under the circumstances?

Objected to; objection overruled; exception taken.

A.—Possibly I may have, but what the conversation was I do not distinctly remember.

Q.—Did you see the opinion after it was delivered to the Mayor? A.—Yes; I saw it on the table in front of Mr. Dixon, in the Council-room, while the body was in session.

Q.—Do you know whether or not that opinion was read to the Council? A.—I know that it was not.

Q.—Did you ever have a conversation with Mr. Dixon with reference to the opinion? A.—I never did.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with any member of the Council with reference to their obedience of the writ?

Objected to; objection overruled; exception taken.

A.—I never conversed with any of them prior to the canvass of the vote about it.

By the Court: Q.—By subsequent conversations with any of the defendants do you know whether, previous to the disobedience of the injunction, any of them knew of the opinion? A.—As to whether they knew the contents I cannot say; but they must have known that an opinion had been given, because it was generally discussed about the City-Hall.

Q.—Which of the defendants did you hear discussing it? A.—I could not tell.

MAYOR COLVIN.

The Mayor was then sworn, subject to objection, and examined by Mr. Pence.

Q.—Did you receive the opinion in question from Mr. Jamieson? A.—I did. I requested it, and he delivered it to me.

Q.—What did you do with it? A.—I think I laid it on my desk.

Q.—When did you see it again? A.—I cannot say that I ever saw it again.

Q.—Were you visited that day by any of the Aldermen? A.—I think probably I was, by perhaps four or five.

Q.—Do you remember shewing the opinion to any one of them? A.—I do not remember showing it, except to one man.

Q.—Who was that? A.—Ald. Dixon.

Q.—Did you deliver it to him? A.—I may have done so.

Q.—Did any of the Aldermen afterwards discuss the matter with you; that is, prior to the time the votes were canvassed? A.—We talked a great deal about it from day to day, but I do not remember that anything was said about this opinion. I had so entirely forgotten it that, when I came into court this morning, if I had gone onto the stand, I would have sworn I had never seen it.

Q.—The opinion, then, was not considered of much consequence? A.—That is another matter.

Q.—You remember an opinion that was afterwards given by the Corporation Counsel and the four lawyers? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did not Ald. Foley and Hildreth talk to you about Jamieson's opinion? A.—I would not swear positively that they did not. It is my impression that several Aldermen talked about it.

Q.—I believe you employed Goudy, Storrs, Tuley, and Root? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was not that done at the solicitation of the committee of the Common Council? A.—Yes; they authorized it. When I satisfied myself that the Mayor and Comptroller had the power, I favored their employment, and notified the gentlemen that I desired them to officiate.

Q.—Was it not because of Jamieson's opinion they were engaged? A.—Not at all.

By the Court—Q.—If you were satisfied with that opinion, why did you put the city to the expense of employing four additional counsel? A.—In the first place, your Honor, I knew that we had a large delegation of men, self-constituted, known as the Citizens' Association, five of whom these gentlemen [the attorneys for the complainants] represent and I proposed, as Mayor of the city, to defend the Common Council with as good at least as they (the Citizens' Association) could produce; and, I think, if you will look them [counsel for the defendants] over, you will find that they are. [Laughter.]

Q.—You felt that the city's counsel (Jamieson and Adams) were not competent to discharge the duties imposed upon them? A.—If your Honor presses me to the point, I will have to tell you. The fact was: Jamieson was City Attorney; Adams was Assistant Corporation Counsel, but was engaged in other matters of great importance, and Judge Dickey was absent. Mr. Jamieson was opposed to the adoption of the act of 1872; we were in favor of it; and I was not quite satisfied that Mr. Jamieson's mind would be unbiased. Now, I talk things just as they are. I call them by their right names. That is the fact about it. I asked him to submit the opinion to Goudy and Tuley, but he did not like to do so, and said he would be glad to have me do it.

Q.—How is it that, after such a conversation, you could have forgotten the opinion entirely? A.—Well, sir, I cannot tell. I have no disposition to disguise one word of the facts or the truth; but upon my word of honor, I had forgotten entirely about it.

ALD. DIXON

was then called.

By Mr. Pence—Q.—Have you seen or read the opinion? A.—I saw it, I believe, the day it was given.

Q.—Did you receive it from the Mayor? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you show it to any of the Aldermen? A.—I do not believe that I did.

Q.—After it was published in the newspapers, did you have any conversation with Aldermen in reference to it? A.—Not that I remember.

ALD. CAMPBELL

was sworn, and said: I never saw the opinion or heard of it until this (Wednesday) morning.

Q.—Do you read the newspapers? A.—Yes, when my business allows.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not read the opinion? A.—I will not swear any such thing. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you read THE TRIBUNE the morning after the injunction was issued? A.—I may have read it.

Q.—You are not much interested in this matter? A.—Very slightly. [Laughter.]

Q.—And swear that you were heard of the opinion until this morning? A.—I don't think I ever heard of it until this morning.

Q.—Don't you know that he opinion was embodied in the interrogatories? A.—I understood the interrogatories were filed this morning.

Q.—Did you know what questions you were answering when you answred under oath? —I usually understand what I swear to. If it was mentioned in the interogatories, it was of too slight importance to me to notice it. I had never heard of it before, and did not suppose there had been such an opinin given.

Q.—And yet you answered the interrogatory under oath? A.—That I may never seen it.

ALD. WILDERT

sworn: I never saw the opinin, and did not hear of it until two or three days go.

Q.—Did you read the newspapers the day after the injunction was issued? A.—I presume I did.

Q.—Did you read the opinon? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not? A.—I will swear that I did not.

Q.—Did you consult with the Mayor about it? A.—I think I did. Quite a number did.

Q.—Did you talk to any of he Aldermen about it? A.—Why, certainly.

Mr. Goudy then read the answers of the Aldermen and counsel, and also the

THE SUPPLEMENTARY INTERROGATORIES.

Mr. Adams, in his answer, sated that he was present in court at the time of the application, having been informed by a clrk in the Law Department that he was wantedby Judge Williams; that he stated to the Judg that he had then for the first time received notice of the application for an injunction; that he had not at all considered the subject,and was not prepared to argue it, and, even i prepared, that he was actually engaged in a case progressing before Judge Jameson in the Superior Court which had been on trial nearly si weeks; that the Attorney for the defense were making their argument, and it was his duty to reply; that Judge Dickey was absent from the city, and would not be back until the following Thursday; that he had had no opportunity to consult with the Mayor or any of the city officers, and would like to have time so to do, and that argument might be desirable before the Cout took any action in the matter; that the Court stated that he would hear the bill read, and the bill having been read, the Court expressed the opinion that it made a prima-facie case for an injunction; that he [Adams] then said he made no formal objection for the reason that it was not his habit to object to an opinion expressed by the Court, unless prepared to sustain such objection by reasoning and argument; that the Court then stated that, under the practice of the Supreme Court, he could grant a temporary order, to the correctness of which he acceded, and did not object to a temporary order for the reason that the Judge had already expressed an opinion that the writ should issue.

MR. ADAMS

opened the argument for the defendants, they having the affirmative. After complimenting the Judge, and expressing confidence in the fairness of his rulings, to matter what they might be, he defined the word contempt, contending that it did not in its least degree involve the idea of disrespect for the presiding Judge of the Court whom order had been violated. It was used in a technical and peculiar sense, and means only that the law had been violated as that law was embodied in the order. If there had been a contempt in this case, there necessarily had been a violation of law. If the order of the Court was the voice of the law there had been a disregard of law; but if it was not an expression of the law, there had been no disregard of law, and therefore no contempt of court.

He then briefly outlined the proceedings up to the present time, saying the counsel were unanimously of opinion that the Council being informed as to the law, it was not the duty of counsel to advise them as to what action they should take, and that if they proffered such advice they would go beyond what they were asked to do, and be guilty of impertinence. The question whether the respondents had been guilty of contempt was before the Court, and

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

arose upon the record:

First—Whether the proceeding for contempt was not an auxiliary remedy given by law to the complainants for the purpose of enforcing obedience to the order of the Court, made on their motion and behalf, and if so, whether the parties complainant, in whose names and on whose motion the rule to show cause was entered, can prosecute the present proceeding, it appearing from the record that two of them—Henry W. King and Nathaniel R. Fairbank—were not parties to the original bill on which the order of injunction was entered, and, consequently, had no interest in the enforcement of such order.

Second—Whether the complainants, taking important and material steps in the cause after they had knowledge of the alleged contempt, and even after they had formally put the Court in possession of such knowledge, did not waive the alleged contempt.

Third—Can proceedings for contempt in violating an order of injunction be commenced after such order has expired by reason of its own express limitation? [The order ceased to exist May 6, and contempt proceedings were commenced May 14.]

Fourth—Were the attorneys against whom the rule has been entered, and who were solicitors in the cause by retainer of the city, guilty of contempt in giving to the Council, at the request of the Mayor, their opinion upon the question whether the Council could be legally punished for disobedience of the order; such opinion, when given, being in

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 63 degrees; 10 a. m., 64; 12 m., 65; 3 p. m., 65; 6 p. m., 62; 8 p. m., 58.

Joseph Kohlhammer, a young man 19 years old, dropped dead in Karsten's brick-yard, on Goose Island, where he was employed, yesterday. He was removed to his late home, No. 456 Pearl street. Heart disease is thought to have caused his death.

The police deny that there have been any burglaries west of Western avenue. They say it is a dodge to escape the payment of personal property taxes. When the Assessor goes to a house and asks for a valuation of household goods, the wife and mother cheerily remarks, "The burglars were here yesterday and cleaned us out—nothing left!" This, say the police, is why so many burglaries are reported in April and May.

The laborers in the Bridgeport brick-yards are on a strike, an occurrence which is unusual at this season of the year. About a dozen men made some threatening demonstrations at the yard of Tegtmeyer & Co., corner of Ullman and Laurel streets, yesterday morning, and endeavored to cause those at work to quit. Mr. Tegtmeyer called upon Sergt. Hood for a posse of officers, and they were sent. The strikers dispersed without committing any act of violence.

Mr. John Carroll, a well-known and much respected citizen of the Twentieth Ward, died after a brief illness, at his residence, No. 311 Illinois street, yesterday morning. Mr. Carroll was 55 years of age, and was born in Tipperary County, Ireland. He was long an employe at the Michigan Central Railroad Freight Depot. Deceased leaves a wife and two children. The funeral will take place by carriage to Calvary Cemetery at 11 o'clock this morning.

The ladies of the Chicago Flower Mission met in full force yesterday at the rooms of the Athenæum, No. 65 Washington street, over forty being in attendance. Liberal donations of flowers were received from Downer's Grove, Hinsdale, Riverside, Lakeside, Glencoe, Winnetka, Wheaton, and Geneva, and from florists and other friends in the city. Six hundred and twenty-one bouquets were made up and distributed to thirteen hospitals and charitable institutions. The Society meets regularly Wednesday morning of each week, and invites the co-operation of all who are interested in its work. Ladies living in the outside towns who desire to co-operate in the work can obtain full information by addressing Mrs. Dr. Mitchell, corresponding Secretary, 871 Michigan avenue, or Miss C. P. Tilton, 297 Oak street.

Monday morning a young man called at the house of Mr. A. B., who lives on X street, and, after making some polite remarks about the weather, said he was requested by Mr. Cornelius Ryan, Assessor of West Chicago, to make his compliments to Mr. B., and ask him to answer the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, to sundry interrogatories touching the amount of personal property in his house. Among the many questions responded to in the negative by Mr. B. were the following: State the number of watches and clocks, gold and silver plate and plated ware, diamonds and jewelry, moneys on hand. Monday night, according to the report furnished the police, the burglars, more searching than the Assessors, broke into the house of A. B. and discovered two gold watches and chains, several hundred dollars in money, $150 worth of silver, and some jewelry. Now, would it not be well for the Assessor to dismiss his evidently inefficient employes, and substitute therefor the amateur Tax-Collectors who work by night?

The examination in the case of the People of the State of Illinois against William H. Williams, of the firm of Rockwell, Williams & Co., auctioneers, who was charged with having set fire to the premises occupied by the above-named firm, known as the Rice Building, Nos. 77 and 79 Dearborn street, took place yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, before Justices Scully and Saulsbury. The prosecution was represented by Joshua Knickerbocker, and the defense by H. C. Noyes. The examination resulted in the complete vindication and honorable discharge of Mr. Williams. No evidence was offered on the part of the defense, except to disprove the identity of a card offered in evidence by the prosecution, which was claimed to have been the order, written by Mr. Williams, for the insuring of the property claimed to have been fired for the purpose of obtaining the insurance-money. The prosecution produced as witnesses John Wilson and wife, Capt. Bullwinkle, L. Rockwell, Mr. Williams' partner; Mr. Stevens, bookkeeper of the firm of Rockwell, Williams & Co.; and their porter. The evidence failed to show any connection between Mr. Williams and the firing of the building. The examination lasted three hours, and the testimony adduced showed that the reports circulated tending to implicate the defendant in the matter were simply the conjectures of the detectives and parties in the interests of the insurance companies.

BALLOONING.

A balloon of immense size is now in the Exposition Building, having been brought to Chicago for an experimental trial trip before going across the Atlantic. The balloon, which is newly constructed and is not yet finished in all its appurtenances, is 60 feet in diameter and 70 feet transversely, and will hold 100,000 cubic feet of gas. The bag is made from a cloth composed of linen and cotton, and has been made with the greatest care so as to be gas-tight. In its construction 1,160 yards of good wide cloth were used. The cost was $1,700, exclusive of the car to be used in the transatlantic trip. The balloon when inflated with pure hydrogen gas, which will be used on the transatlantic trip, will sustain 8 tons; with the common coal gas, over 2 tons. When it is fitted up for the transatlantic voyage a full rigged boat will be attached. 32 feet long, 8 feet beam, and 4 feet depth of hull, constructed of cedar and paper, in which the aeronauts can make land if the balloon fails them.

Mr. John R. Stines, a well-known aeronaut, and who has made 315 ascensions, giving him a large amount of practical experience, is in charge of the preparations, but the cost of the enterprise is borne by a party of scientific gentlemen. The party in the balloon during the transatlantic trip will include an officer of the United States navy and a scientific gentleman of Philadelphia. The names are withheld, as it is desired to avoid notoriety. The purpose in bringing the balloon from Philadelphia to this city is to make a preliminary trip as far as the Atlantic coast, to test its construction. A start will be made June 19 and 23, and some time in August the transatlantic expedition will start from New York. There will be some preliminary ascensions in this city in two smaller balloons,—one containing 20,000 feet, the other 30,000 feet, of gas. It is stated that the enterprise is a bona-fide one, and that the attempt to cross the Atlantic will certainly be made.

DECORATION DAY.

The Committee of Arrangements for the decoration of soldiers' graves held a meeting last night, at No. 181 Wabash avenue, Gen. J. S. Reynolds in the Chair. The programme for Rosehill Cemetery, so far as decided upon, was as follows: Orator of the Day, the Rev. J. O. Peck; Post Commander, G. O. Shields. The Quartet will be led by Mr. John M. Hubbard, of the Post-Office. Gen. McClurg will detail a detachment of the First Regiment as a guard of honor.

Trains will leave the Kinzie street Depot at 8, 9:15 and 11 a. m. and at 1 o'clock p. m. Tickets for the round trip, 50 cents, can be had at the offices, corner of Madison and Canal streets and corner of Kinzie and Canal streets. The cars for Calvary will start at the same hours.

The headquarters, No. 181 Wabash avenue, will be open at 9 o'clock this morning and throughout the day, so that the ladies may work upon the floral and evergreen decorations.

Another meeting of the Committees will be held in the same place this evening.

GEN. WEBSTER DECLINES.

Gen. J. D. Webster, Assistant United States Treasurer in this city, has declined his appointment as one of the Investigating Commission on the new Custom-House. Gen. Webster has expressed strong opinions on that matter, and was therefore disinclined to become a member of the Commission, lest it might be said that he carried an unfair bias into the discharge of the duty which would have devolved upon him. A notification of the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint him had been made to him by Mr. Buford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, and Gen. Webster then declined the office, giving him the reason stated above. When, on Tuesday evening, a telegram was received by Gen. Webster from Supervising Architect Potter, in New York, announcing his appointment, he replied, stating that he had already sent in his declination to the Secretary of the Treasury through Solicitor Wilson.

LOCAL INSURANCE.

SUBMISSION TO NEW YORK DICTATION.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained a paragraph to the effect that the Board of Underwriters, at their meeting held Tuesday, had so changed their rates in accordance with the request of a committee of the National Board as to raise them above the figures recently adopted by the local organization. It appears that this is simply another instance of submission on the part of Chicago agents to the domineering and meddling policy of New York companies. The same men and the same organizations which, after the fire of July last, attempted to leave this city destitute of insurance, and to destroy its very existence, have recently been repeating, only on a smaller scale, the performances of last year.

The local Board, composed of men who live here, and who are intimately acquainted with the nature of the risks, got up a tariff which seemed to them to be fair and equitable. The Executive Committee of the National Board, however, looking with distrust upon anything which seemed to promise cheaper insurance in Chicago, sent out here the other day a committee of four insurance Presidents, who, after examining the ground, declared it to be their opinion that

CHICAGO INSURANCE WAS NOT SAFE,

owing to the fact that the city authorities had done nothing since July to guard against danger from future conflagrations. This conclusion seems to have been based upon the fact that not all the fire-alarm boxes which have been ordered have as yet been put up, and that no heavy engines have been purchased. It is true that the latter are worthless for the special purpose for which these men wanted them, and that fires on the upper floors of lofty buildings are not to be fought by heavy engines, but by Babcocks, or similar auxiliaries. But the hearts of these Presidents were set on finding some excuses by which they could veto the action of the local Board. It was a matter of no consequence to them that the water-supply in the business part of the city had been almost doubled. It was a matter of no consequence that the prohibition of the erection of wooden buildings and the cleansing of the dangerous territory which was swept over by the July fire, had made the South Division comparatively safe. It was necessary that some thing should be done to keep the business men of the city subject to the

OPPRESSIVE TYRANNY OF PRIVATE TAXATION,

and accordingly they insisted that the local Board should put up its rates above what its members honestly believed were fair and equitable; and the local Board, with its usual meekness, submitted, thus co-operating in the levying upon the merchants of Chicago a tax which it knew to be unjust. It seems as if it were about time that the insurance men of the city should emancipate themselves—should follow their own judgment when they know it to be sound, and should not tolerate this intermeddling on the part of Eastern men, who know nothing of the city, and who are actuated by a blind prejudice against a place which, since July, has been more profitable for them than any other city in the United States.

WEST SIDE PATROL.

The Chicago Board of Underwriters held a meeting yesterday afternoon with the agents of non-board companies for the purpose of making final arrangements for the establishment of a fire patrol on the West Side, similar to that under Capt. Bullwinkle. Mr. Jonathan Goodwin, Jr., occupied the chair, and Mr. Alfred Wright acted as Secretary.

The Fire Patrol Committee submitted estimates of the cost of outfit for establishing such patrol. According to their calculations, it will cost about $1,800 to fit up and establish it. This estimate is exclusive of running expenses, which will amount to about $700 a month.

It was finally agreed to establish a fire patrol on the West Side. The selection of a place was left with the Fire Patrol Committee. Capt. Bullwinkle will probably be given the supervision of both patrols. It is believed that by this action many serious conflagrations will be prevented, as the patrol is just as useful in putting out fires when just starting as in saving property. Large amounts will be saved to the insurance companies.

THE CENTENNIAL.

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD.

The State Board of Centennial Managers met in regular session at the Centennial rooms, No. 85 Washington street, yesterday morning. There were present the Hon. J. F. Reynold s, President, Chicago; Carlile Mason, Chicago; Dr. F. L. Matthews, Carlinville; the Hon. Francis Colton Galesburg; the Hon. A. G. Spafford, Rockford; and Gen. I. C. Smith, Secretary, Chicago.

After reading the minutes of the previous meeting, the President and Secretary submitted verbal reports of the work done since the last session, including the securing of an appropriation of $10,000 from the State to further the cause.

Dr. Matthews reported upon the work done by the United States Centennial Commission at its recent session, from which he had just returned.

Dr. Matthews introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be authorized to secure some proper person to erect or rent a building on or near the Philadelphia Centennial grounds wherein to provide eating and sleeping for the citizens of Illinois in attendance at the Exposition under such rules and regulations as to bill of fare and price list as may be approved by this Board.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the President and Secretary were instructed to ascertain the best terms on which a book of 300 or 400 pages could be printed, to contain a brief outline of the history and resources of the State, including statistics, growth, etc., for exchange and distribution among foreign commissioners.

The Secretary was, on motion, instructed to correspond with the officers of the State Agricultural Society, and to ask their co-operation in making an exhibit of agricultural products of the State.

On motion of Mr. Colton, the Secretary was also instructed to correspond with Robert Douglass & Son, the Audubon Club, the State Industrial University, the iron, lead, and other manufacturers, and also with the Rock River Paper Company relative to securing a paper house or houses for exhibition.

Bills for stationery, printing, etc., were audited and ordered paid.

The President and Secretary were authorized to consult Col. Lyman Bridges relative to the erection of an Illinois portable house for headquarters for the citizens of Illinois, where files of State papers could be consulted and all information obtained.

The Board adjourned subject to the call of the President.

Gen. H. S. Lansing, financial agent of the National Centennial Board, yesterday procured $13,000 in subscriptions to the capital stock in this city.

LOCAL LETTERS.

GOOD MEN IN CHICAGO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 26.—I see a letter in to-day's TRIBUNE lamenting over the assumption (probably correct) that "good" men are not appreciated in Chicago. Evidently by "good" there is meant the opposite of evil, not smart, or capable, as current slang goes. The fact is, we live in a different age from that which Mr. Courtenay appears to regret. The old-fashioned ideas of what constituted a good man, woman, or child, are exploded. High personal honor and character, hospitality, love of society, moderate but sufficient industry, charity, and a disposition to take the world pleasantly and easily, used to be among the prominent qualities of a good man. Over-smartness, unsociability, and in short every quality that leads to the making of money and the absence of all that can possibly or in any way interfere with the ruling passion, are equally characteristic of the good, respectable man of the day.

To be virtuous, charitable, and benevolent; to look carefully after her household and children; to study her husband's honor and welfare, avoiding all extravagance, always informed part of a good woman's attributes in days gone by. In the face of scandals rife throughout the land in which ladies and even "religious" ladies are involved; of wasteful expenditure on dress and trifling gayeties; of the prevalent disinclination to keep house and rear children—the less said about modern ladies in connection with such antiquated virtues the better.

And as to children, how often is the remark heard, "There are no children nowadays." The innocent frankness of childhood, charming candor, playfulness, affection, and reverence for their elders, where are they? Apparently extinct as the dodo; and parents, forwardness, irreverence, and precocious man and womanhood in their place. Is the world better or worse for this great change? Is it true advance or retrogression? Perhaps Mr. Courtenay or some other social science amateur will take up these questions, and let us have an answer at their leisure. Yours respectfully,

L. F. C.

BUNKO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 26.—My office is near the corner of Washington and Dearborn streets, and this morning I had but little business to attend to, so, drawing a chair near the window, I sat down to have a little refreshment from THE TRIBUNE. My eye fell on the article headed "Bunko." I read it, and then made up my mind to ask for information. Why is it that men well known by all the tenants of buildings in that locality to be confidence operators, steerers, and thieves, are allowed to so publicly ply their trade? Why, a detective, or even a common policeman, could stand at the window of the Commercial National Bank, Third National, or the Equitable Life Insurance Company's office, and watch their operations, till his time came, and then, sallying forth, arrest his man, lock him up, come back, repeat the operation, and at night report the best day's work he had done while on "the force." I counted this morning no less than seven well-dressed, sleek, crime-carrying bunko thieves on Dearborn street, between Washington and Randolph, one of whom in his personal appearance bears a striking resemblance to Mr. Trude's partner, Mr. Jenks. I think he is a new one, certainly on this beat. Is there no balm in Gilead?—no relief from this nuisance? I believe that I could raise a subscription of $500 in a day, to pay any one who would insure us for a year that the evil should be stopped in this locality; particularly use your influence for us; it is damaging our business and property. BUSINESS MAN.

BUNKO-MEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

WILMINGTON, Ill., May 25.—As a confirmation of your statements regarding these scoundrels called bunko-men, I wish to give you a statement of an experience of my own: One week ago last Tuesday I saw a man who followed me to South Water street, and he kept shadowing of me till I reached Clark near Madison, when he hailed me by the name of Wright, with the usual welcome. I saw his purpose, at once, I told him my name was not Wright, but James Foster from Fern. By this time I had got between Monroe and Adams streets. I looked for a policeman, but saw none for three blocks. I then told a German, who has a clothing store near the corner of Adams street, to watch the next proceeding. Immediately another bunko-man came up, and welcomed me as Mr. Foster from Fern. My eyes were steady looking for a policeman, but none could be seen. I kept up conversation with Bunko No. 2 for two minutes at the corner of Clark and Adams streets, when presently a mulatto or mean negro ran up to us in a hurry, and said to Bunko No. 2: "You must be a d—d fool; that is White, from Wilmington, and you ought to be ashamed for your folly." I told the Bunko No. 2 I was going to call on Mr. James Wagner, dealer in game, but when I turned to see him he was nowhere. This statement shows they do not go in pairs, as this negro could not know who I was outside of other confederates. JOHN D. WHITE.

HOT CORN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, May 25.—At present there is great fear of hot corn in Chicago elevators, and consequent panic among holders. With all the doctoring of past Legislatures, the elevator men have been left entirely irresponsible as to the condition of the grain they charge such exorbitant figures for holding. When warm weather comes the holder, who has paid heavy charges for storage, is notified that his grain is out of condition, and then it is practically confiscated by extra storage charge, or sold at ruinous prices. There is not the slightest necessity for all this hot grain, as it is only necessary to run it over the elevators occasionally and air it before it commences to heat. Ventilating bottoms to the bins will dry out damp grain, but this would cause some shrinkage in weight, and consequent loss to the elevator men, and as they want their books to show all gain and no loss, probably they will never either construct ventilating bins or air the grain until compelled to do so by law. EXPERIENCE.

HUMANITY TO ANIMALS.

THE WOMAN INTERESTED IN THE WORK.

Several ladies interested in the effort to protect quadrupeds, etc., from the cruelty of man, met in the office of the Humane Society, Central Block, corner of Madison and Market streets, yesterday afternoon. Miss Frances E. Willard was called to the chair. Miss S. E. Harvey was elected Secretary.

The following ladies were present: Miss Willard and Mesdames Bumsted, Stoton, Dew, Derickson, Sharp, Evarts, Smith, Charles Wheeler, Prof. Wheeler, Roler, Merrill, Fisby, Leander Stone, Coreydon, and some others whose names could not be ascertained.

Some discussion arose as to the manner of proceeding.

Miss Evarts suggested that the reform should commence in the schools. She had noticed, with much concern, the disposition of young children, especially boys, to fling cats out of upper-story windows, and to impale insects on the points of pins and needles. She gave a biographical sketch of a tame snake owned by her grandfather when she was a little girl. She became quite attached to the reptile, which in turn grew to like her, and escaped into some of the stony fastnesses among the granite hills of New England.

Several ladies expressed their concurrence with the views of Miss Everts.

The following committee was appointed to stir up the Public Service Committee of the County Board relative to an appropriation of $3,000 now pending before it, for the use and benefit of the Humane Society: Miss Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Prof. Whalen, Mrs. Dr. Roler.

The following resolution, offered by Mrs. Leander Stone, was adopted:

Resolved, That all the ladies present pledge themselves to co-operate with the Humane Society in any way that may be decided upon by a Committee of Conference, to consist of three ladies, has arranged with the Society relative to a future policy.

The following Committee of Conference was appointed: Mrs. Law, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. Leander Stone.

On motion, Miss Willard was added to the Committee.

Mrs. Stone suggested that a committee be organized to bring the matter of humanity before the public schools, the Sunday-schools, and private families.

The suggestion, being changed to a motion, was carried, and the following ladies were appointed: Mesdames Congdon, Mitchel, and Bumsted.

The Hon. R. P. Derickson, who came in before adjournment, said that the co-operation of the ladies would prove most beneficial to the cause of humanity.

Adjourned to meet upon the call of the President.

CRIMINAL.

Sneak-thieves stole two coats belonging to workmen in Judson & Anderson's shop on Wabash avenue, near Congress street, yesterday.

Two rolls of cloth were stolen from in front of Mannheimer Brothers' dry-goods store, West Madison street, yesterday. The stuff is valued at $50.

Burglars entered the house of George W. Reed, the editor of the *Insurance Critic*, No. 118 Oakley street, night before last, and carried off valuables amounting to about $200.

About a week ago a servant girl in the family of Charles Converse, No. 917 Michigan avenue, stole a gold watch belonging to that gentleman's daughter, and succeeded in keeping out of sight. She was in the employ of Dr. Ben C. Miller, No. 1251 Indiana avenue, shortly before the above occurrence, and made away with several valuable garments belonging to his wife. Last evening she was observed on Clark street by a person who knew her, and followed until an officer arrived and took her to the Central Station. She is a neat and comely-looking girl of 18 years, and gives the name of Delia McManaman, and says she has a sister living in this city. In answer to inquiries, she said the devil got into her and prompted her to steal the articles, which she confesses having stolen, and promises to return.

Counterfeiters are at work in this city with some new and excellent imitations of the $5 bills of the First National Bank of Germantown, O. A neatly-attired young man succeeded in passing eight of the bills at the office of the American Line of ocean steamers, J. H. Milne, agent, No. 136 LaSalle street, corner of Madison. He entered the office about 5 o'clock, and inquired the rates of passage to Liverpool in cabin and steerage. He was informed, and concluded to take the latter at $36, saying that he could not afford to pay the higher rates in the cabin. A ticket was furnished him, and he handed the clerk $40 in bills of the $5 denomination. The notes were examined carefully and readily accepted as genuine, and $4 in change passed over to the counterfeiter, who leisurely walked off. The bills were examined again by others, and found to be counterfeit. Complaint has been made to the police officers.

BUNKO.

The dupes of the bunkocrapers should be detained in future, in order to insure the prosecution of the rogues. Mr. John B. Snyder, of Lancaster, O., had nothing else in his venerable heart but a desire to get back his $625 which he lost Tuesday, and having secured that he left, leaving the authorities in the lurch, and therefore Charles Allen, the sharper, was discharged from custody by Justice Summerfield yesterday morning. The prosecuting witnesses have failed to appear in a number of these cases, and some steps are necessary in order to keep them to their complaint. When they are duped they run to the detectives, and if the sharper is arrested he compromises with the victim on condition that he will not appear against him. Witnesses are often detained in less important cases, and if the police authorities want to do their duty they will hold all the bunkoed parties under bonds or under surveillance to appear when wanted.

The seventeen bunko-sterrers and other confidence operators and lottery schemers will be called up for hearing at 9 o'clock this morning, before Justice Summerfield, and some concern is felt among respectable people regarding the disposition of the prisoners. Since they were pulled they have been very actively engaged in looking up fresh victims, and have made things very lively for the foolish Grangers and citizens who have fallen into their hands. Pending the present cases they cannot be arrested under the law, but the police authorities could take the matter in their own hands and order every one of them to quit the city forthwith. In other cities such thieves are ordered to report to the heads of police departments, and are detained so that they cannot do any mischief until they can get ready to leave. A stringent vagrancy act is needed in Illinois to insure their imprisonment. There is a clamor on all sides for the bouncing of the swindlers.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

W. J. Young, Clerk of the Probate Court, went yesterday to Waukesha in quest of health.

The Sheriff starts for Joliet a week from to-day with the county's monthly quota of criminals.

Judge Williams held a conference with Judge Booth, of the Criminal Court, yesterday at noon. The nature of the conference was not learned, but was readily imagined.

The habit of the female prisoners occupying the windows of the Jail and keeping up a continual and noisy chatter with their friends in the yard has been corrected within the last few days by confining them in their cells.

Many of the members of the County Board, and several of the county officials, attended the funeral of Mrs. Emil Dietzsch yesterday afternoon, which had the effect of robbing the building of its wonted life, and the reporters of items that might have been.

The Committee on Public Service of the County Board was in session yesterday morning examining samples of goods left with them by bidders for furnishing the county. The most of the time was given to the examination of drugs, but no conclusion or recommendation was reached.

Commissioner Jones thinks the County Commissioners the hardest worked and poorest paid officials in the county, and that, on the whole, the county is run cheaper than any similar corporation in the country all things considered. If tax-payers could only reach the same opinion their happiness would be heightened.

Prisoners in the Jail are looking forward to the 1st of June with an interest which touches their stomachs for upon that day the County Board has ordained that the allowance for feeding them shall be reduced from 35 to 30 cents per day. They fear that the reduction in price will have an effect upon the quantity and quality of their rations.

The County Attorney was busy yesterday preparing a list of the real estate belonging to the county, to be submitted to the County Board at its next meeting. Among the property to be reported is an acre of ground in Sec. 8, Town 41, Range 13, Town of Niles, deeded to the county about a year ago by John Dewes, to be used for the burial of Protestants. Notwithstanding the deed has been a matter of record nearly a year, up to yesterday no one seemed to know anything about it. The county has shown a want of appreciation of the gift to say the least.

THE CITY-HALL.

Salaries look hazy (Hayesy), remarked the irrepressible City-Hall punster as he yesterday bethought himself how his wife and four children could live on a 2 per cent decrease.

Circumstances over which Judge Williams alone has control will prevent the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division from meeting Saturday afternoon in the City Clerk's office at 2:30 p. m.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded the contract for paving the intersections of Townsend street to D. R. Harrington at a contract price of $1,38.20. The street is to be paved and improved immediately.

The Board of Public Works will advertise until June 7 for proposals for the erection of the West Division water works all complete, with the exception of be pumping engines now building by the Quinard Iron Works.

The contemptuous twenty-two Aldermen, together with the Mayor, City Clerk, and their legal counsel, held a final conference in the committee-room yesterday forenoon on the subject of the answers to be given in the contempt case. Frank Adamswas, as usual, the presiding genius.

"Sheridan is resigned," said a morning paper yesterday, in a prophecy as to the fate of the Board of Police. Consequently the excitement in police and fire department circles was somewhat intense when the phrase was bruited around. "He is resigned, but he hasn't," says technical Mark, and the crowd of dependers on the Board applaud.

The Board of Police yesterday amused themselves in fondling the heads of several neglectful patrolmen, but no decapitations were found necessary. They are highly amused over an opinion delivered by the Corporation Counsel some time ago, which they have recently obtained control of, in regard to their positions. The reason that the Mayor was so careless as to its being published is found in the fact that the opinion advises him as Mayor to attempt no change in elective offices.

WEST DIVISION STREET.

A question of the right to spend an appropriation of $17,000 for the improvement of West Division street made by the Council last year having arisen between the West Park Commissioners and the Board of Public Works, the latter requested the opinion of the Corporation Counsel in the matte, and in reply received the following:

In answer to your communication of this date, in relation to the application of an appropriation made June 30, 1874, for the widing and filling of Division street from Milwaukee avenue to Robey street, I would say, Sec. 12 of the act in regard to the completion, improvement, and management of public parks, approved May 2, 1873, and the ordinance of June 1, 1874, authorizing the West Chicago Park Commissioners to improve, control, and manage Division street from Milwaukee avenue to Humboldt Park and other streets, the same as other public grounds by them established, do not divest the city of the control of Division street, nor give the Park Commissioners any authority over such street save such as may be exercised in subordination to the Board of Public Works. The act of May 2, 1873, does not authorize the Park Commissioners to acquire title to or control over public streets, nor can the city lawfully divest itself of its control over a public street, or relieve itself from its responsibility of keeping the same in repair, otherwise than by vacating such street. Hence the ordinance of June 1, 1874, cannot have the effect of transferring from the city to the Park Commissioners the exclusive control of that street. The appropriation like other similar appropriations is to be expended by the Board of Public Works for the purpose for which it was made, exclusive of any intervention on the part of the Park Commissioners, except such cooperation as they may afford in subordination to the Board of Public Works.

The warrants to be drawn for this work should be drawn by the Comptroller in the same way and upon the same vouchers as in ordinary appropriations for the improvement of any public street. Respectfully,

T. LYLE DICKEY, Corporation Counsel.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The regular monthly business meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in Room 3, 148 Madison street, Friday, at 10 a. m.

The Post-Office and Postal Stations will close Saturday, the 29th inst. (Decoration-Day), at 10 a. m., for the day. There will be one delivery of mail by the carriers from the main office and stations. Two collections of mail will be made in the business portion of the city, the last at 5 p. m., and one collection outside.

The Eighth National Convention of the Temperance Society of which the Hon. William E. Dodge, of New York, has long been President, and with which such men as Theodore Cuyler, James B. Dunn, J. N. Stearns, William B. Taylor, E. Remington, etc., are prominently connected, will be held in Farwell Hall, beginning June 1, and lasting probably three days. This is represented by delegations the most various of any convention ever assembled in the United States. No organization, secular or religious, in the least degree favorable to temperance, will be omitted from roll-call, and for the first time woman's dulcet soprano will respond "aye" to such names as Annie Wittenmeyer, President of the Woman's National Union; Susannah Evans, of New York; Mary C. Johnson, of Brooklyn; Mother Stewart, of Ohio, and scores besides.

The Hutchinson family will sing, the best talkers will talk, and discussions will be held on all questions involved in the many-sided theme.

THE LAW.

War Among the Stockholders of the "Morning Courier."

Selah Reeve's Lawyer Wants to Make Sure of His Fees.

Record of Judgments and New Suits—Union College of Law.

CHICAGO.

THE COURIER COMPANY TROUBLES.

The *Morning Courier* seems to have gotten into trouble, judging from a bill filed by it yesterday morning against William E. Webb, Otis S. Lyman, and Robert J. Smith. The Company states that it was incorporated April, 1874, and has since been publishing a morning paper. A meeting of the stockholders was held soon after, and H. R. Hobart, H. C. Sanborn, H. L. Ensign, J. R. Willett, and R. J. Percy elected Directors, each receiving the votes of 813 shares out of the whole number of 1,500. These 813 shares were all held by the Directors. Of these Directors J. R. Willett was elected as President, H. C. Sanborn, Treasurer, and R. J. Percy, Secretary, and they now have peaceable possession of the books, papers and office of the Company, at No. 123 Fifth avenue. The Company claims that it has a large list of subscribers, that it is publishing legal and other advertisements, and doing a good business.

The defendants claim that they are Directors of the Company together with Sanborn and Ensign, but this is denied by the Company. Acting on this supposition, however, they sent a notice to Ensign notifying him that he had been elected Director, and that a meeting for the election of officers would be held at the Company's office Tuesday last. The defendants also threaten to usurp the offices now occupied by the present officers, and take possession of the Company's property. If this should happen, the complainant alleges irreparable injury would result, the publication of legal advertisements, and, indeed, of the whole paper, would be interrupted or stopped altogether, and its business destroyed. The Company, therefore, asks that an injunction should be granted to restrain this proposed flank movement, and to prevent them from acting as Directors or taking possession of the Company's property.

The injunction was granted under a bond for $500.

A LAWYER AFTER HIS FEES.

Another incident is made known in the history of the Great Western Telegraph Company, by a bill filed by Thomas J. Sutherland against Selah Reeve, Lyman T. Cook, Lyman T., and James B. McMullen, for an injunction. The complainant, after making some very self-complimentary allusions to the amount of his legal knowledge and experience, states that in February, 1874, Selah Reeve came to him representing that he was a poor man; that his family were in such reduced circumstances as to make living almost a torture, and that he himself had a claim for a large amount against the Great Western Telegraph Company for building telegraph lines. For urging on this claim he desired legal advice, but could not pay for it unless out of any judgment he might recover against the Company. Reeve's reputation was not immaculate, as the Supreme Court had censured him of having been engaged in a large swindling operation, and other rumors derogatory to his character were afloat, so that Sutherland says he hesitated for a long time before engaging in any such doubtful speculation, the more so as several lawyers and the implied opinion of the Supreme Court seemed to indicate that he was largely indebted to the Company rather than it to him. Persuaded finally by the repeated arguments, promises, and urgent requests of Reeve, Sutherland took the case and began the prosecution of Reeve's claim. By his assistance and advice, and that of the McMullens, Reeve was enabled to get possession and control of the Telegraph Company's lines west of the Mississippi River, thus crippling it severely and rendering it much less able to contend against him. In July, 1874, Sutherland thought it would be prude nt to have his agreement reduced to writing. He drew up a writing contract and offered it to Reeve to sign, but that worthy indignantly refused on the ground that he had never made such an arrangement. A suspicion crossed the complainant's mind that Reeve was attempting to defraud him out of any compensation for his services, and he refused to go on with the claim. After a time, Reeve and Sutherland made an arrangement by which the latter was to have a reasonable amount for his services, which was to be determined, in case the parties could not agree, by a committee of three or five lawyers, whose decision was to be final. Sutherland was also to have a lien on any amount which Reeve might be awarded as against the Company. Complainant then went on with the case, and a few months ago succeeded in getting an allowance for Reeve of a claim of about $56,000 against the Company.

He then, becoming anew suspicious of Reeve's honesty, pressed him to secure his fees, which the latter refused to do. Complainant has lately heard that Reeve is in league with the McMullens, and attempting to sell them his claim against the Company, and he therefore asks for an injunction to prevent Reeve from selling his claim, and for a decree allowing him a lien thereon for the amount of his fees.

DIVORCES.

The affairs of the Jenkins family are in a sadly mixed condition at present, according to the statement of Mrs. Jenkins, in her bill for a divorce. She says that in April, 1867, she gave herself and four fatherless children and $500 to John Jenkins, on the usual conditions, but that the defendant has violated the agreement in every respect. After carefully putting away the $500 where it would do the most good—to himself—Mr. Jenkins proceeded to abuse her and the children in a very severe manner. His chief pastime seems to have been to knock her down, and so expert did he become in the use of his fists that he soon became able to knock her off her chair to the floor at every attempt. After enduring this kind of treatment for five years, Mrs. Jenkins, with a woman's inconstancy, demanded a change, and went to her father's house. A rest of a couple of years reinvigorated her frame to such an extent that she thought she could endure a little more beating, and she started back to her husband's home. But things were changed. The door to her husband's heart was locked, and the key had been given to another woman who occupied her place, performed her duties, and enjoyed her privileges. Since her return to her husband has kept his bedroom barred to her approach, refused to furnish her clothes or money, and, stranger still, has not spoken a word to her. Inquiries in the neighborhood developed the fact that Mrs. Jenkins No. 2, whose name is Elizabeth Hawkins, had, in the language of the bill, "lived with said Jenkins nearly two years previous to her (complainant's) return in 1874 as his wife, "with all the privileges that implies." In plain English, they cohabited together, and he has committed adultery with her at different times." This anomalous situation of affairs has also lost its novelty, and now Mrs. Jenkins wants another change in the shape of a divorce. As Mr. Jenkins is the happy owner of $150,000, she also wants a part of that, and, lest he should make some objections toward giving her a share, she begs that an injunction may be issued to prevent him from disposing of his property.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Benjamin Tuckara, W. J. Buck, J. H. Southworth, C. P. Tuckara, and B. H. Buck sued Charles P. McKay for $4,000.

James L. and Peter H. Jackson, for the use of the former alone, began a suit for $2,500 against Anson Sperry.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against James G. Speer and John Warren, copartners at Peoria under the firm name of Speer & Co. Suspension of payment of commercial paper is the only act of bankruptcy charged. The following creditors signed the petition: Zell & Francis, claiming $6,086.26; H. & J. Swabacher, $404.67; S. Pulsifer & Co., $18,695.88; M. Heneberry, $286.60; T. J. Megibbon, $3,336.26; T. J. Megibbon & Bro., $1,785.44; J. R. Tyson, $256.44; Gallagher, Pringle & Co., $260.97; L. Doeblin & Co., $274.39; and Shafer Manufacturing Company, whose claim is not given. The debtors filed a confession of the acts charged against them and were adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant issued returnable June 26. J. H. Francis was appointed Provisional Assignee.

In the matter of Gindele Brothers a meeting was had before the Register to consider the offer of the bankrupts. They proposed to settle at 35 cents on the dollar, giving notes for equal proportions of the amount falling due in one, three, six, twelve, and sixteen months, and guaranteed by Edwin Walker. The offer was accepted.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Emily Mabel Pearl et al., minors, the new guardian's bond was approved.

In the estate of Everett Chamberlin, a grant of administration was made to Joseph R. Chamberlin, under bond for $20,000.

The will of Jacob Philip Niederhofer was approved, and letters testamentary were granted to Maria Niederhofer, under her individual bond for $8,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The cases of Patrick Harkins against Joseph Harkins, and vice versa, indicted for assault with intent to kill, were called yesterday morning. The State's Attorney said he thought the difficulty could be amicably settled if time were allowed, and the cases were continued.

Mary Polander pleaded guilty to petit larceny, under indictment for grand larceny, and was remanded.

The cases of George Barnes and William Hood, servants at the Grand Pacific Hotel, indicted for grand larceny, were continued until June 10.

The case of John H. Hoar and James L. Hoar, indicted for an assault with intent to kill, began Tuesday, closed with a verdict of not guilty. The testimony was unimportant, showing that the whole affair was nothing more than a neighborhood quarrel.

Patrick Guerin, indicted for larceny, was called for trial, and forfeited his recognizance.

Woodford Johnson, indicted for the larceny of a horse and wagon, pleaded guilty to taking the property, but disclaimed all intention of stealing it, and was remanded.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARY—193, 194, 196, 200 to 203, 205 to 208, 210 to 215, 218, 220, 221.

JUDGE JAMESON—53, 53½ to 71.

JUDGE MOORE—46, 51, 53.

JUDGE ROGERS—160 to 175, and not cases 1,901.

JUDGE FARWELL—700 to 900.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—E. W. Blatchford et al. vs James L. Campbell, $25,71,87.—E. F. Bloom vs. H. T. Lee and Carrie E. Lee, $253.52.—J. S. Mead et al